

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 75.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2004.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 196, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Streets.

WILLIAM C. PARKE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND AGENT
to take Acknowledgments. No. 13
Kashumani Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

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Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
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Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
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New Goods by every steamer. Ord-
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Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

WAS A GRAND DAY

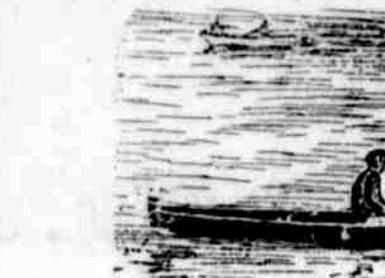
Regatta Holiday Had Not a Bad Feature.

GOOD SPORT ENJOYED BY ALL

Every Variety of Watermanship
Exploited—Yachts—Barges—Myrtles—
Exciting Events.

The sporting historian of Hawaii, if
one there be, should write that Satur-
day last was the banner regatta day in
the annals of boating in this country.
Never was there more earnest competi-
tion; never cleaner sport. Never was
the public better satisfied with a day's
boating.

All Honolulu witnessed the races.



At the crack of the pistol for the
start of the Healanis-Myrtle race, Mr.
Hanna was on the Judges' stand.

The business center of the town was
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Sunday on Fort street. Both the boat
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Julie, carrying Col. J. H. Fisher, C. W.
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Kitchin, Jack Atkinson, Jock Carter
and others. Larsen's steam launch was
employed by the Regatta Committee
for the convenience of officials.

All the shipping on the south side of
the harbor was handsomely decorated.
These were the vessels: Harvester,
Capt. Beck; Colusa, Capt. Ewart;
Fresno, Capt. Underwood—all at Pacific
Mail wharf. C. F. Sargent, Capt.
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START OF THE RACES.

It was 10 o'clock when the shot was
fired that sent off the three whale boats
in the first event of the day. The boats
were: The General Gordon, from the
ship of that name; the Dewey, from the
Philadelphia; and Pilot Boat No. 2.

manned by a native crew under Capt.
Macaulay. Thus there was an Ameri-
can, an English and a Hawaiian crew
in. All the boats got off together and
put up a tight race. At the spar buoy
Pilot Boat No. 2 crowded the Dewey
against the stake, fouling her, which
was allowed by the judges. This race
the Pilot out and gave first prize to the
Dewey and second to the General Gor-
don. The time of the boats was: Pilot,
18 minutes; Dewey, 18:30; General
Gordon, 22 flat.

HEALANIS AND MYRTLES.

The real big event of the forenoon,
and perhaps of the day, was the six-
oar barge race between crews of the
Healanis and Myrtle boat clubs. There
was more general interest in this event
than in any other on the program. It
was what took many people to the
waterfront, and some left when it was
over.

The Healanis entered the following
crew: F. W. Kiehn, stroke; Dan Re-
near, Paul Jarrett, C. Boisse, J. W. e-
house and C. C. Rhodes. Maurice
Damon was coxswain. The Myrles put
in this crew: O. Sorenson, stroke; Len-
lie Scott, Pecky Lishman, W. Lyle,
George Angus and Sam Johnson. Ar-
thur Wilder was coxswain. After sev-
eral trials the boats got off at 10:42
o'clock. A few powerful strokes
brought the Healanis in the lead, and
before the light house was reached they



BARGE RACE START.

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start of the Healanis-Myrtle race, Mr.
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There was a considerable distance be-
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seconds, which, of course, was very
poor.

SOME MINOR EVENTS.

There were four entries for the shore
boat race. This was strictly a harbor
event, the course being around the can-
buoy off the Healanis boat house. No. 28
won easily in 8 min., 1 2-5 sec. The

Minute came next at 8:07 flat. The
other entries were the Maid of Erin
and Hatcher Boy.

The next race was the six-oar reg-
rowed by Hawaiian crews. The Kanoe-
lani and Kapiolani were the boats in.
Big Jim Kapihe was stroke for the
former. Both boats were leaking bad-
ly all through the race. The Kanoe-
lani finished first in 17 min., 2 2-5 sec.
Kapiolani's time, 17:27. The course
was around the spar buoy, the same
taken by the six-oar barge.

RENEAR AND KIMOKEO.

Next came the great 100 yards swim-
ming race. While there were several
entries it was recognized by all that
the contest was between Dan Renear
and Kimokeo, the two long disputed
champions of the Hawaiian Islands.
The course was from Fort street wharf
to the Judges' stand. Captain E. H.
Parker started the race.

Renear made a straight and Kimo-
keo a diving start. When the latter
came up the haole was with him. From
there out the two men stayed together
until within ten yards of the finish,
when Renear edged ahead. He was
about two yards ahead when stopped
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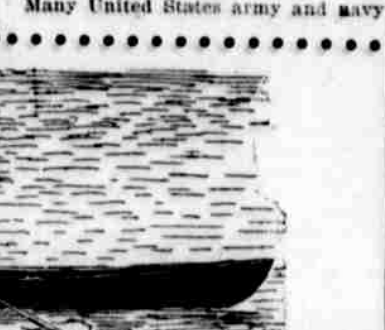
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NOT A TORPEDO

Col. Colsten, First Nebraska Re- pelling Attack.

EPISODE OF MANILA BAY

Believed the Senator Was in Great
Peril—Assumed Aggressive.
Dewey a Terror.

CAPTURED A MATTRESS

Officers of the Senator told a good
story on Colonel Colsten of the Ne-
braska regiment. It seems that when
the little transport entered Manila
bay Admiral Dewey nor no other offi-
cial of prominence came aboard. Col-
onel Colsten remained for several
hours, at night, in ignorance of the
situation. He threw out a double line
of sentries around the railing and,
with all lights out, commanded abso-
lute silence on board.

About midnight the quartermaster
at the ladder saw a half dozen officers
creeping noiselessly along the deck to
him. In front was Colonel Colsten,
who, in a whisper, ordered the quar-
termaster to lower a boat. This was done.
As the officers disappeared down the
ladder into the boat the quartermaster
saw that each was armed with a brace
of pistols.

DEWEY THE TERROR.

Officers of the Senator state that
Dewey is the biggest man in the Ori-
ent today. In Manila a section of the
people idolize him and another fear
him as a terrible, wrathful demigod.
They say that Dewey and not the
United States captured Manila. The
Spaniards did not fear the United
States nor the American troops. But
the day before the battle Dewey sent
word to the forts: "If you fire a shell
at my ships or at the American land
forces I will blow you up." That set-
tled it. During the fight the big guns
of the Spaniards were silent. Only
small arms were used after the first
volley.

Business was resumed as soon as
the news of peace was received. On
nearly every hand among the mer-
chant class the Americans were royal-
ly received. The Spanish prisoners
were liberated on parole, but stayed
around American quarters, where they
were well fed and cared for. Officers
and men of the troops and transports
were given cigars, fruits, etc., and
what was sold to them was at very
low prices.

A HONOLULU BOY.

Harry Murray is all right. He has
a good position in the Custom house
at Manila and is doing well. He fared
splendidly on the way down on the
Senator. The Nebraskans, men and
officers, liked him very much. Colonel
Colsten took a fancy to the young man
and wanted to enlist him, but could
not under the regulations, Murray be-
ing a stowaway.

As luck would have it Colonel Col-
sten was placed in charge of the cus-
toms business. He straightway em-
ployed Murray and four men from his
regiment to assist him. When the Sen-
ator left tariffs were collected on the
U. S. F. S. Olympia, but it was expected
that the business would soon be trans-
ferred to the town. Harry, though not
enlisted, was given a gun and was
through the battle of August 13. He
was not hurt and resumed his civil
duties the following day.

LADIES AID SOCIETY.

Elect Officers and Arranges for a
Church Fair.

At the regular meeting of the Ladies'
Aid Society of the M. E. church, held
last Friday afternoon the following of-
ficers for the ensuing year were
elected:

Mrs. Alexander Lyle, president, re-
elected.
Mrs. G. L. Pearson, secretary.
Mrs. H. W. Peck, treasurer.
It was decided by the meeting to
hold a fair on the evening of Septem-
ber 29, beginning at 5 o'clock. Child-
ren and ladies' fancy articles will be
sold and supper will be served. Public
patronage will be invited.

The swimming championship medals
of Hanna Widemann, of this city, won
in California, are on exhibition at the
Pacific Hardware Co's. They are rich
and beautiful trophies.

A HOSPITAL SHIP

An Inland Young Man Writes of the Service.

VISITED CUBA AND PORTO RICO

Jas. R. Judd, Medical Student—Work With Sick and Wounded—Deaths and Burials.

(EXTRACTS FROM LETTER WRITTEN BY JAMES R. JUDD, SON OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, WHILE ENGAGED IN RED CROSS WORK ON THE S. S. LAMPANAS, U. S. HOSPITAL SHIP.)

July 19, in Santiago harbor.—As we near the fleet the Hawk, our conveyance ahead to report to the Admiral on the New York. The fleet was composed of seven or eight vessels and among them the New York and Brooklyn showed up proudly. Our orders were to enter the harbor as Santiago had surrendered. These tidings were received with great cheers by our soldiers. We headed in right under Morro, so close that it seemed as if a stone could easily be dropped on us. Just as we passed the castle two United States soldiers jumped on one of the battleships and waved their hats exultantly proclaiming the victory was as we had not realized it before. This was the signal for tremendous cheers from our ship in response. At the foot of Morro lay the Reina Mercedes listing over to the port side with half her deck submerged. Several large holes in her deck spoke well for the Brooklyn's guns. She did not look badly injured and several of her rapid fire guns were out of water. We were all on the lookout for the Merrimac and were surprised to see her so far up the harbor. How she could have passed by Morro without being sunk is wonderful indeed. The passage here is very narrow, barely 100 yards I should say, and the Merrimac lies lengthwise in the channel with several feet of her smokestack and her mast tops, one of them splintered by a shot, showing above water. The Merrimac has probably been swung around to let our ships pass.

The hills are not as thickly covered with vegetation as I had expected, showing only bushes and low trees. Near the shore we passed several beautiful clumps of coconut trees and here and there a beautiful Ponciana Regia—a blaze of red among the green. Several block houses were seen on prominent hills and at the entrance of the harbor opposite Morro, the remains of several batteries. Suddenly as we rounded to, the city came in view with a number of transports lying off the wharves. It is only about three miles from the mouth of the harbor to the city and we were soon at anchor among the transports. The food is very poor; the stateroom is very dark, no lights being allowed at night and we go stumbling around, and there is hardly any ventilation so that three or four times during a warm night I have awakened in a profuse perspiration. Now that we are here all the delays and discomforts will be forgotten if we can go to work and do what we came for.

Guantanamo, July 20.—We stayed only two hours at Santiago. Col. Black got orders to go to this place, which is about fifty miles east of Santiago. We anchored here just before sunset, almost under the stern of the Yale. It seemed fine to see those four mystic letters and Dr. Miller (Yale '88) and I felt like giving the cheer. I know very little of what has been going on here the past week. One could follow the war better in New York.

July 22.—The Lampanas has been converted into a hospital ship and we have about 110 sick on board. They are nearly all medical cases, and mostly typhoid. We have worked hard the past few days and while I have been disappointed that I did not have the opportunity of going on the field and having surgical cases, the experience has been valuable and we have the satisfaction of having saved many lives. We can get no communication with Miss Barton, so Dr. Williams saw Gen. Miles and he orders us to Porto Rico. The Engineer Corps lay a bridge from the ship to the shore and the mules and horses are given a run on shore and a sea bath. How they enjoyed it after twelve days confinement on ship. Dr. Miller and I rowed over to the Marblehead one evening and had a very pleasant time hearing the accounts the officers gave of their experiences. We stayed at Guantanamo from the 19th to the 22nd of July and sailed for Guánica, Porto Rico. Guánica is a beautiful place. The mountains back of the town resemble Makaweli and the town is much like a Hawaiian town. Quite a bit of pasture land lies near the village with herds of cattle and horses. Our head Doctor Vogel is ashore with the troops. Charlton and I are detailed to go to the "Stillwater" to take care of some sick men. We find one with a temperature of 103 degrees. We give him an ice bath and bring it down to 101.4 degrees. There are regulars on board and the officers are splendid fellows. Stayed aboard all night and at 5 a. m. go ashore and look at the town. Mostly in wooden houses, some thatched. There are groves of coconut and banana trees. I see pineapples, Ponciana, Alligator pears, Pride of India, Dates, Crepe Myrtle, Bride of Barbadoes, mangoes, (no fruit) and lantana. The people look like Portuguese and proclaim themselves "Americans." There were about 200 Spaniards to defend

the town, but they made a miserable defense. A little girl of sixteen was laid across the main street, which could easily be knocked down. We walked up the main street and passed Gen. Miles and staff. He is fine looking, a square jawed man in the distance and we pass a field of various crops. A wounded soldier came down the road supported by two comrades. We stop and examine him and find that he is shot through the posterior muscles of his neck. It is a lucky escape, for if just missed his spinal cord. The pulses are small—probably by a Manner bullet. There are a few horses seen around here; they are little runs. When we return to the landing the Lampanas is not to be seen, and we speculate about our future if we are left. We feel better when we see the Lampanas off the harbor alongside of the Yale. We row over to the pontoon bridge, by which the horses and Gen. Miles were landed and the Lampanas returns and we go on board and what a scene we see! Over sixty sick men have been put on board from the Yale and they are lying over the decks, and the nurses, arrayed in their neat uniforms and caps, are busy washing them, the doctors taking their temperatures, etc.

There was work, plenty, until midnight and I have never worked so hard in my life. There were no orderlies so we had to do all the work of lifting the men. By midnight we had settled down into some sort of shape. The facilities for nursing are very poor. We had no fresh milk and had to use condensed. The ice supply was limited and we had very little medicine. The Government could furnish us nothing, and what they would have done if we had not been there we do not know. Fully 50 per cent of the sick must have died. When I finally turned in that night my legs and feet ached so that I could not sleep. The next day (27th) we rejoiced greatly to have a detail of ten men to help us. The work was largely the same as on the first day. Some of the cases were very bad, delirious, and had to be watched carefully. Dr. Miller proved himself to be a brick. He had the responsibility of seventy-five sick men on him and met it splendidly. Drs. Vogel and Williams both left us. The nurses worked splendidly, especially the German nurses, who are strong, careful and intelligent. One poor fellow died in the morning. There was considerable firing every night in the picket line. Night before last I had just gotten soundly asleep, after tossing about in a profuse perspiration for an hour or so, when I was called out by Dr. Miller to help him. Twenty-eight men had been sent over from the battleships, and they kept us busy until 4 a. m. The second death was just at dinner time—a man from the Sixth Massachusetts. He made a good fight but was too far gone when we got him. From delirium he went into a state of coma. I had charge of sewing him up in the sheets and had several soldiers to help me, but they felt repugnance at handling a dead body and I had to do nearly all the work myself. The flies are our greatest torment. They are thick, and sting as I have never before known them to do. We left Guánica this afternoon and arrived at this beautiful place, Ponce, about two hours later.

On Saturday, the 30th, we got six more men from the Comanche, that makes 124, so we are pretty well crowded.

Sunday, the 31st, went ashore in the afternoon with Henry, Charlton and several nurses. We found the port and a town of a lot of plastered houses, warehouses, etc., and the whole place crowded with soldiers and munitions of war. We had a merry time bargaining with hack men and the efforts of several would-be interpreters made matters worse. We finally agreed on one Spanish dollar (60 cents United States) a head of Ponce, three miles distant and return. The horses seem to be a cross between a mustang and a Shetland, but they move right along. The people gazed at the ladies of our party and showed their politeness by profound bows.

At a grocery store we bought a lot of chocolate and had a crowd of town people watching us. I ate three large mangoes and found them good. At a cafe we had delicious native coffee with real brown sugar.

The British Consul sent us a bag of limes, which were fine. The bananas were small but delicious.

On Monday p. m., Aug. 1st, Charlton and I went ashore for dinner at the Cafe Francés, where our French came into good play. We got on board our steamer which started off immediately, and were glad to go, on account of our sick men as some had been on board for a week.

Wednesday, Aug. 3rd, at 2 a. m. a man died of typhoid, after making a sandy fight for life. We carried him forward, and I tied heavy pieces of iron about his waist, and to his knees and ankles and sewed him up in his sheet. The bright moon light streamed down upon the dead man. The ship was going along at a good rate, gently rolling, and the soft tropical breeze blowing. At 8 a. m. we had the burial service. The body, covered with the flag, was laid on a grating, and balanced on the rail. The ship stopped and a small knot of nurses, soldiers, and sailors gathered around, while Dr. Miller read the burial service. At the words "we consign—to the deep," the grating was tipped up, the body slid off slowly, and fell with a loud splash into the sea. The signal bell rang again—the crowd disappeared, the ship slowly gathered headway and we devoted our energies to the "next man who dies." I will never forget these impressive scenes. Three more deaths occur before we reach Fortress Monroe, one only half a day from land. Thursday and Friday all repetitions of the preceding days. Lots of hard work but done cheerfully and our reward is in the returning health of many and the satisfaction of having saved many lives. The weather continued beautiful. If the expected storm off Cape Hatteras had come, the sick, unprotected as they were, would have suffered terribly.

Saturday a. m. we ran into Hampton Roads, and dropped anchor about noon. The health officers came on board, and we are not to be quarantined. I went on shore, bought a life of New York papers, took a stroll over for the school, where I telephoned to Mrs. Armstrong who sent a boat across for me. About 10 p. m. I returned to the ship. Next day the ship was moved to the wharf, and we landed the sick. Those who could not walk were carried out on litters, and all taken, in electric cars, to the hospital at Fortress Monroe. Our duty was thus ended, much to my relief. The Armstrong boys sailed over for me. I had a glorious bath, then supper on the veranda, Hawaiian style. How I had into the broiled chicken, salad, potatoes and cream, chocolate cake and other good things. I was contemplating a delicious sleep on shore in a comfortable bed, when I was summoned to the ship by telephone. We had a smooth trip to New York, and I will not probably engage in another expedition as the war is over.

JUDGE SAYS NO.

Ruling in Request of New Trial of a Mole Matter.

In *U. S. v. Bradford* vs. *L. A. Andrews*, damages, the decision of Judge Stanley, overruling defendant's motion for a new trial, has this to say: "In respect to the first ground set out in the motion for a new trial, to wit, erroneous instructions given by the Court in charging the jury, the Court overrules the motion and declines to entertain the exceptions on the ground that no exception was taken during the course of the trial. In regard to the question of excessive damages the Court finds that the jury was fully warranted in granting the damages they did."

Judge Perry is author of a decision in the ejectment matter of *J. Kaeo and J. Wainaleale* vs. *Kalaniohale, Kaliaka, Keonui and Mana*, from the Third Circuit Court upon change of venue, in which he finds in toto for plaintiffs. The property involved is a kuleana at Hoonanua, Kona. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs; Castle and Weaver for defendants.

Joseph Rosa, guardian of Louis Richards Rosa, a minor, has been authorized to sell a small lot, belonging to his ward, situate in Kikihale and to report the proceeds to Court.

Judge Stanley has overruled defendant's motion for a new trial in the matter of *Kaupena Kaimana* vs. *J. H. Kamauna*, malicious prosecution. *C. Creighton* for plaintiff; *E. P. Dole* for defendant.

The assumpsit matter of *J. W. Luning* vs. *Charles Lind* has been settled out of Court.

Judge Stanley yesterday filed a decision in the ejectment matter of *Kalua Kahalemanu* vs. *Kipahulu Sugar Co.* in favor of defendant corporation. *Castle and Weaver* for plaintiff; *Kinney & Ballou* for defendants.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

Joints and Limbs Were Swollen Three Times Their Natural Size—The sufferer in Bed for a Year and a Half.

From the Echo, Winton, Ont.

Mrs. Wm. Thew, who is well known in the town of Winton, was a sufferer from heart trouble and articular rheumatism for a period of fifteen years. Lately her condition has so much improved that a reporter of the Echo called upon her to ascertain to what cause the change was due. Mrs. Thew while not courting publicity, consented to give a brief statement of her case in hope that some other sufferer might be benefited. She said:—"My joints were all swollen up to three times their natural size and for a year and a half I was unable to leave my bed. I secured medical treatment and the doctors told me I would never be able to walk again. I took medicine they prescribed but it failed to give any relief. I took patent medicines but they did not help me. Having noticed an advertisement in a paper for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded to give them a trial and they gave me relief from the time I commenced using them, about the first of January last. I have taken ten boxes. I am now able to go around without assistance and do all my housework." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. A void imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is inclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Very Hopeful View.

(Hilo Tribune.)

A well known Oiaa planter has just remarked that he holds his property at a valuation of 25 per cent higher than he did before the City of Columbia was sighted. This we believe is a conservative estimate of potential increase in land values, at least so far as the country just back of Hilo available for fruit and coffee culture is concerned.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va. Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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STRENGTH IN HARNESS

IS THE MAIN CONSIDERATION.

The best is none too good. Why run the risk of losing your life by harness made of inferior leather, made by inferior workmen, when you can get the best?

OAK TANNED HARNESS

Made by reliable firms who have a reputation to sustain at the same or a trifle more than the poor article. We carry every style of harness you need—heavy draught, light wagon, carriage or buggy.

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Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort Street, above Club Stables.

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Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

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PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS
(AND)
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

LIKE LAWN PARTY

Public Reception at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Dole.

A Most Pleasant Affair at a Beautiful Place—Was in Honor of Well Known People.

Everything that might in any way affect such an affair appeared to contribute unreservedly and liberally to make a success of the reception at the Executive mansion on Emma street yesterday afternoon. The President and Mrs. Dole arranged the affair in honor of F. M. Hatch and Mrs. Hatch, Jas. B. Castle and Mrs. Castle, Lorrin A. Thurston and Mrs. Thurston. Mrs. Dole is fond of entertaining and loses no opportunity to fill the Presidential home with friends. It had been felt by both the President and Mrs. Dole that public recognition was due those ladies and gentlemen who had done so much for Hawaii at Washington. Hence the reception. Mr. Thurston was one of the annexation commissioners of the Provisional Government to Washington and subsequently was minister for a considerable time, and during the later season of the Annexation campaign labored at Washington as a special agent for the Republic of Hawaii. Mr. Hatch succeeded Mr. Thurston as Minister at Washington and remained there hard at work till annexation was accomplished. Mr. Castle has been an ardent and valuable worker for Annexation from the first and was the last Secretary of Legation at Washington. All of these gentlemen sacrificed interests here to work for the common good. Messrs. Hatch and Thurston left lucrative law practices. Mr. Castle resigned his position as Collector General of the Port and left extensive business affairs for many months. All of these gentlemen in their services at Washington at various times were materially assisted by their wives. Those in whose honor the reception was given have always been prominent in the local society circles.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dole, on Emma street, includes an ideal party house and ample and beautiful grounds. The parlors of the residence are large and most attractively furnished and the lawns are long and wide. Besides the lawn there are tropical plants and shrubs and flowers and vines and trees, with the columnar palm on either side of the drive prominent. Within the house is a conservatory, with a fountain playing in the center. The home of the President and Mrs. Dole is a hub of art and culture in its way. Everywhere there are books and pictures and statuary.

The receiving party, with the President and Mrs. Dole at the head, stood immediately in front of an American flag that festooned the Waikiki entrance. Here the callers passed from 4 till a few minutes before 7. It was a public reception and besides the town people, the army and navy contingents, representatives of foreign governments and officials, there were scores of strangers, all anxious to meet the President and Mrs. Dole and the former delegates to Washington and their ladies. For over two hours Emma street was filled with carriages. It was all very pleasant. There was music by the Government band and refreshments were served lavishly. Callers stood in groups about the lawn, or were seated beneath trees or upon the lawns. The costumes of the ladies were bright. Friends met and strangers became acquaintances and the social feature was marked and pleasing to all.

The reception was in every way enjoyable and the attendance was even larger than had been anticipated. It seemed that people were ready to lay aside the cares of the hour for a visit to the home of the President upon the cordial invitation that had been issued. The guest list would include all the notables of the city—the Commission party, Princess Kaiulani and Governor Cleghorn, Harold M. Sewall and Mrs. Sewall, Consul General Haywood and Mrs. Haywood, Minister Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, Minister Damon and Mrs. Damon, Minister King and Mrs. King, Admiral Miller and hundreds of others.

CAMPFIRE.

First Meeting of G. A. R. Here Under Stars and Stripes.

Col. Greene, Col. De la Vergne and Comrade Strout are earnestly at work as the committee arranging for the camp fire of the G. A. R., to be held on Thursday evening of this week. The place will be as usual—residence of Senator Wright, at Independence Park. This will be the sixteenth annual social gathering of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada. It is the intention to make this the most notable campfire in the history of the organization, as it will be the first in Hawaii under the Stars and Stripes. Invitations will be out early this week and will be to all veterans, to army and navy officers and to prominent citizens. All interested are looking forward in pleasant anticipation to an unusual and successful affair.

Only a Rumor.

There was a mild excitement on board the unfortunate steamship City of Columbia at 8 o'clock last night, when Capt. Parker and a number of policemen from the station house marched down to see that everything was tight on the wharf and no great amount of steam on such as would permit the Hilo liner to get away from

the hands of the Republic and escape the libel suit which is on in the local court. A rumor had gained circulation that such an attempt would be made, but it was found to be groundless. There was only sufficient steam up for the electric lights and other necessary power on board.

Attorney-General Smith.

Attorney General W. O. Smith said he was much improved last night. He is plucky. As a matter of fact one side of his head, body and an arm are badly bruised. His head is swollen on the side, raw and painful. It is doubtful that he will recover from this injury in several days. Other injuries are equally bad. Mr. Smith takes the matter in fine spirit, however, and is cheerful over his hard luck. It may be a week before he is out again.

IS FROM MANILA

Capt. Patterson in With the Transport Colon.

Twenty-Five Days From Dewey. The Bombardment—in the Edge of a Typhoon.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The transport steamer Senator, Capt. J. B. Patterson, arrived off port about 10 o'clock last night, twenty-five days from Manila, from which port she sailed on August 24. She put in to shift her coal and clean her boilers, and will likely remain here two or three days.

The Senator's light was seen first off Barber's Point, about 9 o'clock. Look-out Charlie reported her as an island steamer, but said there was something not just right about her and she might be a foreign vessel. The transport came to anchor off port. She showed but one light and made no signals. Capt. Saunders put off in the pilot boat to find out what she was.

Capt. Patterson reported an uneventful voyage save for a terrific gale just after clearing the Philippines. He shipped one tremendous sea which carried away a part of the railing forward and did other slight damage. For a while it seemed as if the fate of the transport was in the balance.

Aside from a few soldiers the Senator has no passengers. The soldiers were invalided at Manila and are going home. The Senator will come into port this morning.

Capt. Patterson is a jolly, good fellow and an interesting talker. Of course he has a long string of interesting stories to relate, for his vessel was anchored off Cavite during the whole of the Manila campaign. He says the Spanish part of the fight on August 13 was simply a big farce. Dewey sent the Concord, Petrel and Caloa in near the shore to "bombard" the fortifications. They threw a few shells in among the trees, whereupon the Spaniards took to their heels. The American forces then marched up into the city, some of them singing "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town," as they moved forward.

Capt. Patterson thinks the Spaniards did their best, but were clearly outclassed. They were all right before half armed and ignorant Filipinos, but were no more fit to meet disciplined and determined Americans than so many school boys would be. When the Senator left Manila the Americans were in charge and faring well. News of peace had been received and was the occasion of considerable rejoicing in the town.

BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

Merchant Badly Hurt By an Unknown Wheelman.

F. Relinger, the new merchant in the Lincoln block on King street near Alakea, was run over by a wheelman unknown to him late Friday night and quite badly hurt. The accident occurred at the Central Union church corner. Relinger was coming toward town and had just started to cross the street when he was struck in the back by the wheel and knocked down. The wheelman also went down but was not hurt. When Relinger recovered his feet blood was pouring from a deep, wide gash extending from the left eye down to the ear. His elbow was skinned, shoulder bruised and a knee was cut and bleeding. The wheelman rode on without turning a hand to help the man he had knocked out. Relinger was a bit dazed by his fall and could not tell the nationality of the cyclist, but thinks he was a hailer.

A beautiful Knight Templar charm was presented Customs Surveyor Geo. C. Stratmeyer last Saturday by a Masonic friend of his. The popular surveyor has just finished his degrees in that high organization.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

WERE IN THE WAR

Native Hawaiians Good Soldiers for the Union.

Enlisted First for Naval Service. From New Bedford—Some Have Pension Claims.

While the bravery of the regulars, the volunteers, and the negroes is now in the thoughts of the people, the bravery of the native, during the Civil War, should not be forgotten.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Hawaiian born, wrote of the natives in these words, a few years ago:

"They were patriotic during the war; a thousand of them could easily have been enlisted for the Union army without bounties, had not the law forbidden their leaving the Islands. I found several of them among the negro regiments. (Gen. Armstrong then commanded negro forces.) During the bombardment of Fort Harrison, north of the James river, while commanding a supporting brigade, I heard my Hawaiian name, Kamae, called from a color guard, and looking down saw a smiling Kanaka, a corporal, who had recognized me—as cool as a cucumber. Another turned up as a headquarters orderly—holding my horse. I read, in an account of the naval land attack on Fort Fisher, that among the first seamen to volunteer for the deadly work were two Hawaiian sailors. They were all good soldiers; like the negro, they are noble under leadership, often wonderful in emergencies."

The presence of so many natives in the Union army is accounted for in this way: The President had called for volunteers for the navy in 1862. The sea coast towns and cities quickly responded. New Bedford, Mass., sent a large number. The native Hawaiians for many years had shipped on the New Bedford whalers, and a native face was common on the streets of that city. A considerable number, being there at the time volunteers were called for, enlisted, and expected to serve in the navy.

But in 1862 the enthusiasm for the war had somewhat diminished and very many of the regiments at the front were mere skeletons. The pressing need of recruits for these regiments influenced the Government to detail many of these men, who had volunteered for naval service, into army service. In this way many hundreds of sailors were distributed among many regiments. And the native volunteers were served in the same way.

Among the natives, who so enlisted, there must have been some who suffered from sickness and wounds. As they probably returned to these Islands, and were ignorant of the provisions of the beneficent pension laws, it is possible that there are men now living who have not received the pensions they are entitled to and if they are dead, their claims have passed to their relatives.

German Citizenship.

Germans lose their claim to the protection of their Government after ten years' continued residence abroad, unless they have fulfilled military duties required of every healthy male German subject. This forces them to become citizens of the country where they have settled. The German Government now has been petitioned to recognize Germans abroad as its subjects until they renounce their rights of their own accord, whether they have served as soldiers or not, and to extend the privilege for future generations. The Government, however, declares most emphatically that this would be an injustice to dutiful subjects, and that a German who will not perform the duties of German citizenship is not worthy of its privileges.

YELLOW JACKET AND ALL.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed it was done in accordance with the demand which, it was rumored, the British Minister here, Sir Claude M. McDonald, has instructed to make.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid to Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Your Tax

for the coming year on baking powder will be very light if you buy *Schilling's Best* and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.



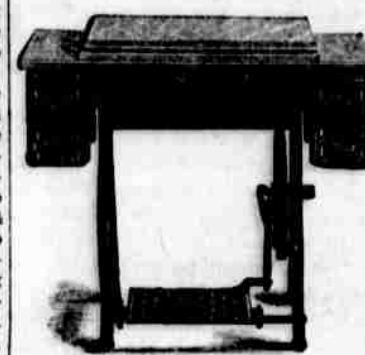
SHOT THROUGH THE PILLOT HOUSE.

THE SHOT THAT PHILIP ESCAPED.

One of the narrowest and most marvelous escapes recorded in accounts of the fighting in and around Cuba was that of Captain Philip of the Texas. He had but just stepped from the pilot house of his ship when a shot passed through it. Had that shot struck a minute earlier Captain Philip would have been killed.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just received direct from England

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,

Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board

Palettes and Vouga's Studios,

Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,

Wade and Butcher's Razors,

Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Groscloene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, of the most times preserving the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

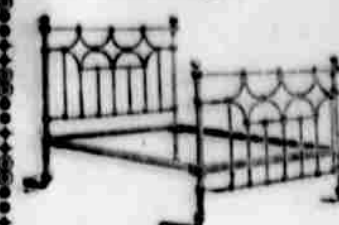
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

WHITE ENAMELED BEDSTRADES

Deserve all the popularity they have gained—for they are the embodiment of cleanliness and beauty. We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs.



"The handsomest to be found anywhere"—is the way folks speak of them.

Handsome in effect—and handsome in quality and for as little as goodness can be sold.

We are giving you these hints for your guidance.

MOTH-PROOF CEDAR COUCHES

Or, to speak more correctly, Cedar Boxes, with hinged lids, just the thing to keep your handsomest gowns in; away from the dust and moths.

These boxes are sufficiently large to admit the gowns being placed in them without crasing.

When covered with our new Art Drapery the effect is charming to the eye—furthermore they are anything but expensive.

Drop into the store when down town today and see what you think of them.

Our repair department is run on the saving-to-you plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

A Chat

About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways.

As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES. COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our Island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

UNIQUE PROPOSAL TO TAX

The N. Y. Tribune, the Chief Apostle of the protective tariff, makes a novel suggestion regarding the collection of revenue from sugar raised in Hawaii, in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

It restates that which is now well known, that there is a decrease in revenue from general customs and an enormous and steady income from the sugar duties. It believes that this income from sugars should be carefully preserved, and so it suggests to Congress a way by which it can be done. It suggests that all sugars and tobacco as well produced in the annexed tropical territories be taxed with the present tariff rates. It admits that Congress cannot tax the products that pass from one State to another, because that is forbidden by the Constitution.

But the Tribune holds that the territories annexed or acquired stand in a different relation to the Federal Government than the States. It says that Congress, under the Constitution, can "make rules and regulations regarding the territory and all other property belonging to the United States." Therefore, it says, tax the sugars produced by them, and protect the States. In this way the Hawaiian sugars may be taxed, it claims.

The American Agriculturist also takes alarm at the competition of the sugar products on American territory in the tropics, with the best sugars that may be produced in the States. It asks Congress to do something for the poor farmer.

So the Tribune comes forward and makes this extraordinary proposition as an ally of the Agriculturist that sugar produced in the territories be taxed. It says:

"There is nothing to hinder the collection of such duties as Congress may think fit upon importations of certain products from such property into the States, until the time comes for organization of a political body as part of the United States, with a view of its future admission to Statehood. That time, it will be recognized, is somewhat remote."

This view of the relation of the Federal Government to the territories, has been taken by some who misunderstand the decision of one of the interior Federal Courts. But if the proposition is correct, it would present an intolerable situation. If Congress may lay a special duty on the products of a territory, because the territory is excluded from the operation of constitutional provisions, it may then exempt any territory from the payment of duty on foreign importations. It could establish free trade in the territories, and retain protection in the States. This is manifestly absurd, if the current opinions of the Supreme Court are not reversed.

The protective tariff is founded largely on a policy of isolation. The policy of expansion takes larger views.

The imposition of a special duty or an excise upon territorial products by Congress will require, it is believed, an amendment to the Constitution. In all ways it is impracticable. Only by strictly maintaining the semi-independent condition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines can their products be prevented from taking the benefit of the tariff laws.

JAPANESE CITIZENSHIP.

The new treaty between the United States and Japan will take effect on July 17, 1899.

Its important provisions regarding persons and citizenship are as follows:

"In whatever relates to the rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts, or charges in these respects than native subjects or citizens of the most favored nation."

"The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the territories of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this, and the preceding Article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

There are no provisions whatever in this treaty, nor in any of the treaties to which the United States are a party, which refer to, permit, or regulate the change of nationality. Each State has the inherent power to determine

who shall or shall not be entitled to citizenship.

Even under the "most favored nation" clause, which usually appears in every treaty, it will hardly be claimed that if the United States, for instance, admits Englishmen to full citizenship, it must also, under the favored nation clause, admit Germans or Frenchmen. Every nation retains and must retain the supreme power to arbitrarily determine who shall or shall not be admitted to full citizenship. It would be, it is believed, consistent with any treaty for the United States to permit only red-haired Polish Hebrews to citizenship, and exclude all others.

The "most favored nation clause" refers only to the commercial and residential relations of the citizens of the different nations contracting under the treaty.

This treaty with Japan permits Japanese subjects to reside in the United States with the same rights as the subjects of other nations. There is no restriction put upon this residence, excepting as specified.

As the treaty cannot, by its terms, affect the laws regulating the immigration of labor, there seems to be no doubt about the reserved power of each party to do as it pleases in this matter, even to the exclusion of all laborers.

But our point is not clearly settled by the treaty. Can the United States, for instance, discriminate specifically against Japanese labor immigration, as it does against the Chinese? Can the Russian Poles be admitted and the Japanese laborers excluded? Does the treaty mean that the labor immigrants from all countries are on an equal footing? Does this treaty place Japanese immigration on precisely the same footing as European immigration?

It is presumed that the Japanese Government would not consent to any treaty which discriminated against its own people, to any greater extent than other people, especially Europeans, are discriminated against, so far as the right to reside and engage in any occupation is involved.

The right to reside and trade, the right to immigrate as a mere laborer, and the right to obtain citizenship are separate and entirely independent matters. Treaties do not usually go further than to provide for protection and equal treatment in trade and residence. No nation cares to aid its own citizens in expatriating themselves.

The Japanese treaty seems to confer on Japanese subjects the right to enter the country freely for residence and trade, but subject to the laws of the United States, whatever they now are or may be hereafter.

But no discrimination is made against them by reason of the fact that they are Asiatics. In this respect, the treaty differs essentially from the treaty now existing between the United States and China.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE NATIVES.

"Stansbury Boyce runs three dry goods stores in and about Jacksonville, Fla. The Afro-Americans of Ocala, Fla., have a big co-operative store and a bank and are said to own one-third of the city. At Eatonville, Fla., the Mayor, City Council and Marshal are said to be Afro-Americans. Sweetwater is said to be their paradise. There they have the municipal offices and own a railroad and a lot of other things."—New York Sun.

The native Hawaiians dislike the negro. Let them read the statement above, which is only one of the many that appear from time to time.

The natives should clearly understand that in 1865, hardly any of the 5,000,000 of negroes in the slave States owned a dollar, or an acre of land. They had no personal rights excepting of the most limited character. Homestead rights were unknown. At the close of the war they inherited nothing and were given nothing. The Federal Government that secured their freedom left them to shift for themselves. The old, the sick, the orphans, the cripples, did not receive the slightest care. If it had not been for the humanity of the former slave masters thousands of them would have perished for want of food. Although there were millions of acres of unimproved land, the negro could not obtain any unless he paid for it, at excessive rates.

The above item indicates what he is capable of. Has the native shown himself equal to the negro in this respect?

It would be an error to state that the negroes generally have made great advances in improving their condition. They have not. But some of them have. This progress has been made in spite of the fact that the negro is now substantially ruled by the shot gun or tissue ballot policy.

The natives listen too readily to the misleading words of his native and white political guides, who tell him that if he could get rid of the missionary he would make a blooming success. But these leaders never tell him that the colored men are making a success in spite of the shot gun policy.

The Commission is in the home-stretch of its sittings here and the week will witness some tall sprinting amongst the memorialists.

TWO STANDARDS.

The world has the right to measure a man by the standards he has voluntarily created and publicly declared. It takes it for granted that he is sincere. It would be unjust to believe otherwise. If he announces no standard, there can be no more comment on his obligations than upon the involuntary obligations which lie upon all men.

The man who has publicly created a standard of conduct for himself, challenges the world to hold him up to it, just as the poet challenges the world to measure his poetry, and he who plays the violin challenges his audience to compare his execution with that of the musical standards. There is this remaining—that when death seals his lips, those who review his professions are bound to the utmost impartiality.

If one voluntarily chooses to become the disciple of Him, who declared that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, he openly challenges the world to measure his services, while living, and after his death his record. He invites men to become spectators of his efforts to reach the Kingdom in spite of measureless obstacles.

When the Master said, "Let your light so shine, etc.," was it, or was it not a divine command that the follower hold up his life for rigid inspection? When a man voluntarily, and in his own moments, declares before the world that he will love his neighbor as he loves himself, he challenges criticism, especially if the incident of sudden wealth puts him in a very awkward situation. The world holds a man to his contracts in business affairs. Is he to be absolved from contracts involving divine affairs?

As the world grows older, and its humanity broadens, it looks to deeds rather than creeds. In spite of all preaching it estimates that which is done, and not that which is professed. God, in his infinite wisdom, puts before his creatures many contrasts.

Here is one of them:

Last January, the semi-centenary of Girard College was celebrated in Philadelphia. Girard, a Frenchman, a follower of Voltaire and Rousseau, a "professed infidel," left \$8,000,000 for the education of orphan boys. The fund has now reached the sum of \$20,000,000. The college that he founded is one of the most richly endowed in the world. In 1896, seventeen hundred boys, all orphans, were within its walls. Five thousand homeless, fatherless boys have been fed, educated and given a start in life, since it opened. Girard declared by his will that no minister of the gospel should ever pass the college doors. He had freely furnished food to Washington's starving army. When, in 1814, the British had burned the Capitol, and the Government asked for a loan of \$5,000,000 and offered a bonus of 30 per cent., only \$20,000 was subscribed after a long canvass. Coming to the rescue, Girard took the entire balance. When Philadelphia was scourged by yellow fever in 1793, this "infidel," carried the victims of the fever in his own arms to his carriage, and took them to the hospitals. He left \$140,000 to his relatives so that they were made comfortable.

The only comment on this that may here be cited are the words of a distinguished scholar of Philadelphia who said some years ago that "no American had done so much real Christian philanthropy as that crotchety Frenchman, Girard. In fact he had set a standard of enlightened love for his neighbor that the Christian literature of America did not present."

Perhaps it is a wicked world that notices these singular discrepancies in human conduct. While it fails itself to live up to what it concedes are just and righteous standards, it smiles when men voluntarily and publicly give their promissory notes to Heaven for all of their possessions, payable on demand, but secretly "shave" them at ninety-nine cents on the dollar.

THE FROCK COAT.

What has been the evolution of the coat in this Paradise? How has the dress of men evolved from the "malo" and a piece of kapa to the black, heavy, anti-tropical, sweat creating, and funeral frock coat?

A full length portrait of a "gentleman in the time of Kamehameha I" would represent one arrayed in the same extremely simple fashion that appears in every authentic portrait of a "gentleman in the period of the garden of Eden."

What then have been the causes which have operated so powerfully, during the last half century, to radically change the dress of the Hawaiian forefathers to one that is, from the tropical standpoint, most inappropriate?

It will be said that Hawaii has been in a transition period. It was a sacred remark of the noted Rev. Dr. Lindley the missionary to Africa, that the first evidence of an African heathen's conversion was his request for a pair of trousers. No doubt there is a mystic analogy between the crav-

at of the soul and the body for clothing, but there seems to be no explanation for the final adoption of the cloth and stuff frock coat.

In this land of sunshine, of rich scenery, of sparkling seas, why should men on festive occasions drape themselves in "habituations of woe"? It is said that this black garment bedeviling only the occasions for funerals, causes a depressed spirit in men, at the public functions, and creates an arid area of conversation that is painfully free from hilarity.

It will be said of course by the students of social evolution that the missionaries are the cause of it, and if the family compact can be broken up a much better fashion will soon prevail. It must be candidly admitted that the missionaries did not encourage the heathen to adopt fantastic garbs, for no one can say that even the most depraved missionary ever suggested such a monstrosity in a tropical climate as the black frock coat. It is the cause of the well known melancholy character of the conversation at these public functions, which not even the exhilarating effect of ice cream and cake can remove. It is a dress that should never be worn below the zones where the snow falls. Even the young man who informed the sexton at his wife's funeral that if he was forced to ride to the grave, in the same carriage with his mother in law, it would deprive him of all pleasure connected with that melancholy event—even the young man would find no pleasure at a garden party with his brain throbbing and his body roasting in a coat that should have no place in the tropics.

THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

The relations of the Federal Government to the territory of Louisiana, after its purchase, indicate the ideas of the Fathers in the matter of territorial government. The acquisition of that vast domain forced the Federal government to adopt some plan which would be acceptable to the people of the States, and also wisely rule the people of the territory.

The act of Oct. 31, 1803, provided that "all the military civil and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be invested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct." This language was generally used in the Joint Resolution annexing Hawaii.

To the people of those times it was a novel proposition, and met with serious opposition. To them, it seemed to invest too much power in the hands of the President.

Senator Thos. H. Benton in his history of this period, written forty years later, said of it:

"It was a startling bill, continuing the existing Spanish Government, putting the President in the place of the King of Spain, putting all of the territorial officers in the place of the King's officers, and placing the appointment of all these officers in the President alone, without reference to the Senate. Nothing could be more incompatible with our Constitution than such a government, a mere emanation of Spanish despotism, in which all powers, civil and military, legislative, executive and judicial, were in the hands of the President."

This law was, however, only the first step in creating a government for the territory. As the Constitution had failed to provide the method for such government, the Executive and Congress followed the simplest and most obvious plan for ultimately creating it.

In 1804 an Act was passed providing for a territorial governor, secretary and three judges appointed by the President, and a Legislative council of thirteen resident freeholders, appointed in the same manner.

The laws of the Federal Union were also established in the territory.

In 1805 Congress established a representative territorial government consisting of a governor, judges and other officers, and a Legislature elected by the freeholders, and a council of five, selected from a list of ten persons nominated by the President. The governor had the right of absolute veto. The local legislation of the territory was confirmed where it did not conflict with the Constitution.

For six years the territory remained in this state of probation, or under a "benevolent despotism," as some called it, until the population reached the number of 60,000 whites. It was then admitted as a State.

The substantial changes made in the Spanish laws which had governed the territory, merely removed the Spanish methods of administration, which were repugnant to American ideas. But the Civil law, not accepted by the Anglo-Saxon States, was permitted to stand.

A period of nearly a hundred years has passed, and Congress finds no better way of inaugurating government in Hawaii than by following its own legislation regarding the first territory it acquired.

A 1914 1898.

Certainly the people of Honolulu ought not to entertain any provincial feeling towards the people of Hilo. Local jealousy never protected or built up a piece. It is in the credit of the entire community of the territory, if Hilo makes itself the leading town or city of the Islands. The growth of sections and places depends more upon the working out of general economic laws than it does upon individual effort. Several millionaires would find difficulty in making Necker Island a metropolis. Hilo has behind it back country of great possibilities. It should be the source of a large trade in fruits and other tropical productions. It would be fortunate for the Islands, if steam transportation and freight were established between it and the Mainland. The difficulty to overcome is the way of meeting the loss which is perhaps inevitable in the beginning from the lack of steady freights. It is the same difficulty that has confronted many in establishing steam traffic.

For some years, Mr. C. P. Huntington, with enormous capital behind him, failed to establish a paying line of steamships from Newport News to Liverpool. Even with the second largest grain elevator in the States, he failed to make the line pay. The outward cargoes were sufficient. But the inward cargoes, in spite of reduced freight, were scanty.

Had a Government subsidy been granted to a steamship line from Hilo to Puget Sound, which would have enabled it to meet its losses, while the people were gradually developing a large banana and fruit industry, the result would have been profit on both sides.

San Diego was, and is, clamorous for steamship lines with the Orient. In public meetings, in the Board of Trade, the merchants spoke with enthusiasm of the great and mutual advantages of a foreign trade. The Japanese agent of a steamship line replied to them: "We wish to open trade, we have the ships; but we must get from you 5,000 tons a month of freight in order to make it pay; if you will simply guarantee to furnish that amount of freight, the ships will be put on." The responsible merchants would not give the guarantee.

The Australian Colonies have promptly met similar conditions by subsidizing vessels until the trade became self-supporting.

There should be a trade from Hilo to the Coast that handled at least 1,000,000 of bunches of bananas a year, one thirteenth of the consumption of the States. But even a moderate trade of one-half that amount would demand 40,000 bunches per month.

Men will not raise the fruit unless they are assured that it will be transported at reasonable rates and in the right season. No one will establish a steamship line until he is sure of his freight. A subsidy is the bridge that crosses the difficulty. The banana trade of the northern Cuban coast was established by men who planted the bananas and owned the vessels.

The practical difficulty of establishing a large fruit trade is very great. But it will do great credit to the Hilo people if they can surmount it.

HUMANE FIGHTERS.

Admiral Cervera and the 15,000 Spanish prisoners have given to the people of the United States an unequalled certificate of their kind and generous treatment by the American forces. There is no similar instance in authentic history, it is said. The highest analysis of war means the disabling of men, not their torture. Behind the gun stands the nurse for friend and foe. If wars continue there will be found in the 13-inch shell of the future as it explodes and destroys, lint and medicine carefully packed within it for the wounded.

Aside from the humane feeling of our troops, the chivalrous act of Admiral Cervera in his capture of Hobson, fixed the tone of intercourse during the war. Every American officer, every soldier and sailor became, in the words of Capt. Evans, "as tender as a woman," when his hand was upon the vanquished.

But the ignorant peasants of Spain will only believe that a "hoodoo" has been put over their men by the Americans.

THE PASSING HOUR.

This has been a very busy summer here for the kodak fiend.

Maul is one of the "quiet Islands," but is making great material progress.

Hilo seems to be fairly aching for the boom that Honolulu doesn't want.

Regatta Day is a holiday of our own making and that's why it suits all so well.

A Hawaiian pension claim will be a novelty, but cannot be so unique as a lot already on the list.

As the planters are beginning to look seawards for a portion of the labor supply, it is certain that every effort

will be made to establish the permanent trade in permanent commerce. Here's luck to every effort.

The new prospect at Central Union is apparently the man for whom the congregation has been looking.

Harper's Weekly drops a final tear over annexation and gives a portrait "last meeting of the Hawaiian Cabinet."

Tia sometimes unfortunate to secure advancement too early in life. Dreyfus was the youngest captain in the French army.

The peace basis standing army of the United States is to be 75,000 men, as against 22,000 before the muss with the dogs.

All races will enjoy the best races today. The annual regatta affords occasion for pretensions revival of the national sports of Hawaii.

One island soldier at Manila says the rebel forces included the boat boys, who traded with the Americans during the day and spent most of the nights shooting into Manila.

European papers are unstinted in praise of the gallantry and skill of American soldiers and sailors. And the German press tosses prettier and bigger bouquets than any of the others.

In the aftermath of the Regatta Day there are doubtless some regrets, but to most people the memories are altogether pleasant and the anticipation of another such holiday a cherished hope.

Coffee growers have shown enterprise from the first and they will no doubt respond promptly to Allan Herbert's proposal to have a permanent show of the Island product at San Francisco.

Jas. R. Judd, Yale graduate and Johns Hopkins medical student, was the Hawaiian representative in the Atlantic medical corps during the war. He did good work and writes well and modestly about it.

A secondary peace commission battery should be sent out to Colorado from Washington for the purpose of calling to order those frontier statesmen who conduct conventions with the aid of the six-shooter.

Zola will be in the States next month as a lecturer. He will talk on his novels and the Dreyfus case. If Zola is as able on the platform as Max O'Rell, he will give satisfaction. Zola is said, however, to be a miserably poor talker.

The plaza of the Kapiolani Park horse racing track is, indeed, scarcely an ideal spot for camping during the rainy season. It seems passing strange with all the suitable land available in the vicinity of Honolulu that the Department and District military authorities have been unable to select a satisfactory ground.

One incident in the disaster to the sugar ship Kenilworth was the matter of towage of the burning craft into Valparaiso. The master of the tug did not know the vessel was afire and accepted a fee of \$50 for this work. When he learned the plight of the Kenilworth he employed some natives to assist him in swearing.

One thing in connection with the Supreme Court or the Bar season of eulogy upon the late Antonio Rosa should arrest the attention and thought of all young men. This is that Mr. Rosa accomplished what he was able to do by the hardest kind of hard work and by the most persistent application.

Some of the men who have lately come to the Islands from the western portion of the continent are stunned by the balance of the business community—of the whole people. Any western or northwestern town would boom to the seething point with the garrison, tourist or shipping prospects of Honolulu.

Looking back, it appears the Americans were even better favored in the Pacific than in the Atlantic during the war. They dodged disasters on this side gracefully as Gen. Miles ducked for bouquets in Porto Rico. The transports missed the typhoons; disease kept away from the men and there was no privateer or detached cruiser to assault the unprotected men afloat.

NOT THE BONNIE.

Under a Private Agreement the Hawaii Wins Yacht Race.

Under a private agreement made previous to Saturday between President Dole and Judge Wilcox the Bonnie Dundee falls away at the bottom in the first class yacht race. President Dole said to the Judge: "I'll give you all the time I beat you two years ago." This proved, after a careful sifting of records, which was not completed until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to be 29 minutes and 17 seconds. In the case of the Marion, or old Reace, the difference is 35 minutes and 2 seconds. A revision of the schedule then brings the Hawaii first, Marion second and Dundee third in the following times: Hawaii, 3:21:33; Marion, 3:26:02; Bonnie Dundee, 3:42:16.

A protest has been entered in the second class yacht race against the Pauline, sailed by Frank Godfrey. It is claimed that the sloop did not go over the full course prescribed. Finish figures gave the Pauline third place.

The New York regiment and Engineers at Camp McKinley are picking a team to play against one of the town baseball clubs. They will probably try the First Regiment nine first.

CHANCE TO SHOW

Proposed Steady Island Exhibit on the Coast.

AT THE MARKET STREET FERRY

Connection Made By Mr. Allan Herbert—He Will Transship Coffee. Plan for 1900

The Agricultural Society and the State Board of Trade of California are soon to occupy their new quarters at the new Ferry building, at the foot of Market street, San Francisco, for the display of their increasing exhibits of the industrial resources of the State. At the suggestion of W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, A. Herbert, of this city, was made an honorary member of said Board, and the Hawaiian Bureau of Agriculture has been invited to have a permanent exhibit in connection with theirs, for the display of island industries.

Exhibits of this kind have a great instructive value, as well as illustrative value.

Such an exhibit would be of inestimable value to Hawaiian coffee planting, as well as other industries. Any island coffee planters who will send samples of coffee with name, name of plantation and district, to Allen Herbert, secretary and general manager of the State Board of Trade, San Francisco, who has kindly volunteered to have samples of coffee and other Hawaiian products put in exhibition jars and properly labeled with name and address of grower, name of agent in San Francisco, or Honolulu, where such coffee could be purchased. These exhibits at the new Ferry building will have thousands of visitors, and we know of no better method of introducing our coffee to the first class trade. There will be no expense to the planter or exhibitor furnishing the sample. Our Hawaiian exhibit now at Omaha, with the consent of the Government, can be sent to the San Francisco Board of Trade as a starter to the new exhibit and would be enlarged from time to time so as to represent every phase of our industrial life. It was also suggested by the director of said Board to have a Hawaiian exhibition in connection with theirs at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 as a state, territory or annex to the American exhibits of said place. A. H.

RUNAWAYS.

Milk Cans Scattered—Native Hurt. Rigs Broken.

Yesterday afternoon a milk wagon belonging to the Dairyman's Association ran away from Hart & Co.'s, on Hotel street. A native who tried to stop the team was knocked over and cut on the neck. The wound was not serious. There was no special damage to the rig. The team was stopped on Beretania street. Milk was left along the line for half a mile.

Singer's brake outfit ran away from Ordway & Porter's, down Bethel street and into King. In front of Diamonds the runaway collided with back No. 9, driven by George Baker. The brake parted in the middle, the wheels remaining locked in the back and the shafts and harness going on with the horse to the bakery, near Thomas Square.

A hack horse shied from the steam roller on Union street, ran out Hotel a short ways and smashed a wheel against a telephone pole.

OSCAR OLSEN WRITES.

Another Honolulu Boy Tells of Voyage to Manila.

Mrs. Lempe, of the White House, Nuuanu street, received a letter by the steamer from Oscar J. Olsen, who enlisted here in Company I, North Dakota Volunteers. This young man was a silver-smith and worked for H. G. Hart, the jeweler, near Fort and King streets. He was a member of Company D, N. G. H., of several years' standing. He sailed from Honolulu on the Valencia.

Olsen says that the Valencia reached Manila with a clean bill of health. On the voyage there was not a death and no one in the hospital. This, the writer believed, had broken the record. A safe landing had been made. On August 3 the North Dakotans were on fighting in camp, but had seen no fighting. The letter was written prior to the capitulation of Manila and is dated at Cavite.

Henry Remembered.

In the entertainment of the troops here and in the greeting of visitors generally to the Executive building, a useful and earnest man has been Henry Meemano, the native Hawaiian who serves as messenger for the Foreign Office. Henry has friend all over Honolulu and made many acquaintances while the expeditions were in port. One of the soldiers of the first corps here, Clyde E. Gray, Second Oregon, has written to Meemano from Manila. Gray tells of the easy capture of the town and of witnessing the surrender of the thousands of Spanish soldiers. The soldier says his regiment is comfortably located in new barracks.

Commissioners Finishing Up.

The Commissioners had another long sitting yesterday. All members were present. It is expected that the bulk

of the work can be finished up tomorrow evening or Thursday morning, although the final touches will not be given until the Commission reconvenes in Washington in November. One and perhaps both of the Hawaiian members may go to Washington.

A Camp Newspaper.

Camp McKinley is soon to have a large eight-page weekly newspaper. It will be known as the "Camp McKinley Bulletin." The first issue, which may appear the last of this week, will contain a historical sketch of the First New York, picture of Colonel Barber, general news of the camp, city and foreign notes and editorial. Herbert Hingger, private of Company H, will get out the paper. He is a graduate of the university at Syracuse and worked on a paper there.

Iron Works Changes.

James Lyent, foreman boiler maker of the Honolulu Iron Works, has retired after twenty-three years of valuable service. He was one of the very oldest men in the shops, growing up with the business. Thomas Black, machinist in the Works, has retired to accept a position with the Kohala Sugar Co., Hawaii. The vacancy in the boiler shop will likely be filled by promotion.

A MEMORIAL HOUR

Tributes Paid in Court to Late Judge Rosa.

Resolutions Adopted—Land Case Involving Sugar Acreage—\$5,000 Damage Suit.

The Supreme Court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Chief Justice Judd and Associate Justice Whitling on the bench. The following resolutions on the death of Judge Antonio Rosa, were read and passed:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove by death Antonio Rosa, a member of the Bar of this Court;

"Resolved, That in the untimely death of Antonio Rosa, this community has lost a faithful citizen, and the Bar a brilliant, as well as a valuable member;

"Resolved, That the Bar hereby express to the family of the deceased its sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement;

"Resolved, That the Court instruct the Clerk to spread these resolutions upon the records of the Court."

Remarks were made by Cecil Brown, W. A. Kinney, Col. G. F. Little and others. The resolutions passed unanimously.

The case of Wilder vs. Bradford was argued during the afternoon. Wise for plaintiff; Little for defendant. In the matter of L. L. McCandless vs. John H. estate, bill for injunction. Judge Stanley yesterday filed a decision overruling defendant's demurrer, thus establishing the cause of action and asserting that the facts warrant interference by a court of equity. In 1893 plaintiff and C. A. Brown signed an agreement whereby certain lands at Waipio were to be used jointly by them for the pasturage of cattle on joint account, and on equal shares; that in July, 1897, the property was transferred by C. A. and Irene H. Brown back to the John H. estate; that since April 15, 1898, defendant has been negotiating with the Oahu Sugar Co. for a lease of the water of Kipapa Gulch, two tracts of the land in question and to grant the right to build ditches, flumes and reservoirs. This plaintiff claims, will work irreparable injury to his rights in the premises. Hartwell, Brown and Robertson for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou, Magdon and McCandless for defendant.

Rose Berliner filed a damage suit yesterday afternoon against Capt. Walter Milnor, of the steamer City of Columbia, and placed another attachment on the Seattle liner. The young actress complains of false and malicious imprisonment by the captain and asks for damages in the sum of \$5,000. The question of jurisdiction in the Columbia damage case was before Judge Perry's court Saturday morning. It was decided that the court had full jurisdiction and tomorrow was set as a day for hearing Colegrove's original petition.

In the matter of J. M. Vivas, et al. vs. Camille Perreira, plaintiff has filed a motion for an order commanding that the assets of the partnership between the parties be sold and the proceeds be turned into Court as soon as possible. Creighton for plaintiff; Neumann and Correa for defendant.

For the New Pastor.

At the Central Union Church Sunday School room on Thursday evening of this week there will be a reception and social in honor of Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, the new pastor, and his family. The event will be the occasion of a rally of the members and congregation. The committee in charge will make a special effort to the end that all who desire may meet Rev. Mr. Kincaid and that the evening shall be a pleasant one.

New Reformatory School.

Minister Cooper will sail this afternoon for Kauai to examine the premises of the Industrial School at Nawiliwili, which the Department of Education may purchase for the future site of the boys reformatory school of Honolulu. The premises, consisting of buildings and thirty acres of land, have been offered by the Hawaiian Board to the Department for \$3,000.

A BOLD WARRIOR

Capt. C. H. Dickey, a Maui Man, Has a Record.

Leader in a Brilliant Cavalry Action Would Not Surrender to Superior Force.

Over on Maui is a kamaaina whose blood must have fairly jumped as he read of the hot fighting in Cuba during the drubbing of the dons. This citizen is C. H. Dickey, the tax assessor and school agent for his island. Capt. Dickey is a member of G. A. R., but it is a small war story you can get from him. He is a light-hearted man, fond of his home, proud of his boys in business in Honolulu, willing to talk and joke of almost anything, but says—



CAPT. C. H. DICKEY.

ing very little of himself and never mentioning at all his war record.

There left the islands a week or so ago a man who knew Capt. Dickey in the long ago and who of later years was associated with his brother, J. J. Dickey, the well known telegraph line manager. This visitor was Ed. T. Duffy, chief dispatcher for the Union Pacific railway at Laramie, Wyo.

Mr. Duffy, when a boy of 12, was a quartermaster's clerk and regimental postmaster's clerk in the same company with Capt. C. H. Dickey, who led a troop of the Fourth Illinois Volunteer cavalry. Said Mr. Duffy: "I remember Capt. Dickey very well. He seemed to be always smiling or laughing and was popular with his men. I must say that he had the reputation of being somewhat of a dandy, for he had about the best horse in the regiment and the best fitting and neatest and highest priced uniform and a better saddle and a better outfit all around than any other line officer and in appearance on parade or in fatigue togs he gave the field and staff chaps a close run. He was joked, but not twitted to his face, for it had been said that the young man fired up on occasion."

"The time came quite early for Capt. Dickey to distinguish himself. His company was sent on outpost or scouting duty. Going down a road they ran plump into an ambush. They were surrounded by a command about four times the size of their own and were ordered to surrender. Some of Capt. Dickey's men were in favor of giving up, as resistance against such odds meant heavy loss and they did not know but what there were many more of the enemy about. Capt. Dickey ordered the charge sounded and with pistols and sabers his company fought itself out of the trap in short order. The prompt action of Capt. Dickey's command surprised the enemy completely. There was loss, but the troop was saved and more damage was inflicted than received."

"This was one of the brilliant small actions of the war and Capt. Dickey was given due credit for it, with no more remarks about him being a swell."

ON SPANISH PAPER.

Olympia's Bounding Billow Printed on Captured Stock.

Quartermaster George Morgan of the transport steamer Senator has a relic of Cavite that he would not part with for a small fortune. It is an issue of "The Bounding Billow" printed on paper of the Spanish quartermasters department. In relation to the matter this note is found in the publication: "We were also delayed by lack of paper and only through the kindness of some of our shipmates who brought us paper which the Spaniards left on evacuating Cavite, are we enabled to print this issue, and we take this opportunity to thank them. Well, 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good; the fact of the 'Bounding Billow' being printed on captured paper will certainly enhance its value as a memorial of this occasion."

Stock Exchange.

Yesterday was a very quiet one on 'Change. There were no sales at the session and none between boards were reported. This was perhaps due to the holiday closing the week. There was an offer of \$135 for Oahu assessable, but no sellers. Holders of other stocks offered at the same figures of last Friday. In the absence of President Fisher, George R. Carter called the list at the meeting.

August bills against the Government will be paid at the Finance Office on Thursday of this week, the 22nd.

Sure Cure

for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Admiral Miller is to retire November 22.

Hiloites are delighted with the new faster service of the Kinau.

Chas. S. Deaky and Attorney J. G. Pratt leave today for Hilo.

Robert Riley Jones is requested to communicate with his parents.

Capt. Griffith, of the bark Albert, never misses a holiday in Hawaii.

Company D, N. G. H., will put on four minstrel programs about November 1.

A two-room adjunct to the Beretania street school house will be erected at once.

J. J. Williams is exhibiting a handsome water color painting of Mrs. W. G. Irwin.

The United States Commissary Department here recently rather bested a potato corner.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange will likely have its permanent quarters in the new Judd Block.

There is considerable talk of attempting to give a bicycle race meet at Kapiolani park track.

Samuel Wilder has purchased the royal carriage belonging to the J. I. Dowsett estate for \$50.

Edgar Cayless, the Seattle attorney arrived by the City of Columbia, will engage in practice at Hilo.

Rev. Wm. Kincaid and family will likely occupy the Fuller premises on Nuuanu street, near School.

A. Schmiedel, at one time in the Appraiser's office at the Custom house, returned by the bark Mohican.

Marshal Brown, Land Agent Brown and A. W. Carter sailed by the Loana late yesterday for Kaunakakai.

While stocks were quiet a couple of days last week, there was an increased number of real estate transfers.

Geo. C. Selmer says that a Hawaiian village or the Kilauea cyclorama would have been a big success at Omaha.

Machinery for the new steam laundry will be here in a few days now from the Coast, per sailing vessel.

Trade reports say that Arbuckle refined sugar is now selling readily at the same figure as the Trust product.

Rev. S. E. Bishop is writing a lengthy account of his visit to Coast cities for the next issue of The Friend.

A Hawaiian girl who went away with the Willson circus to learn bareback riding has been sent home from Vancouver.

The contract for the new school house in Palama will be let today. H. Patzig will get it for \$18,700, the lowest bid.

Will E. Fisher, well known to many people here, has a gold claim near Dawson and as well does auctioneering in the city.

Ralph J. Faneuf and Fred A. Cook, formerly of Co. E, N. G. H., write from Manila, where they have been in the

field with the Tenth Pennsylvania. The Honolulu boys are in good health.

Chas. S. Deaky is having a forty-foot, oak-planked steam launch built in the States.

It was reported from Hilo that the steamer City of Columbia was to have called there last Thursday for 500 bunches of bananas.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and family are back from Hawaii. The deputy marshal has been on a tour of inspection for his chief.

Jan. R. Judd's letter indicates that the new Eastern possessions of the United States are in many respects very like Hawaii.

Harry A. Baldwin, wife and child, are here from Maui by the Claudine. Mrs. Baldwin is the daughter of Attorney General Smith.

Capt. J. M. Camara, Jr., in the absence of Maj. C. J. McCarthy, commands the Second Battalion, First Regiment, N. G. H.

The Commission hopes to finish up its work by Wednesday. This will give time for the three American members to sail on Friday.

Princess Kaiulani and party of young lady friends will move today to Mrs. Boyd's Villa, in Manoa Valley, to spend a couple of weeks.

Gen. King and staff officers have applied for admission into the Officers' Club, established by the officers of the First Regiment, N. G. H.

Men mounted on U. S. cavalry horses patrol all the valleys on Saturdays and Sundays when so many men from the military camps are at liberty.

The Munsey magazine pays a high tribute to the service of Capt. Cochran, one of the first officers to head American troops on Cuban soil.

Capt. Berger, Jos. Rosen, Chas. Kreuter and the Misses Kanoho may give concerts at Lahaina and Hilo during the band vacation next month.

Capt. Carter, of the Hilo N. G. H. company, has requested the Commander-in-Chief to forward a drill shed and arms and equipments, all to cost \$2,000.

Two prisoners were brought down by the Kinau from Hilo and sent to the reef. Both are natives. They were committed from the last Hawaii term.

Attorney-General W. O. Smith suffered considerable Saturday and Sunday from his bruises. He is much improved, however, and will be out in a few days.

Fred Waldron, Past Chancellor of Mystic Lodge Knights of Pythias, of this city, was the master hand in organizing the Hilo Lodge K. of P. at Hilo.

An additional U. S. Army quartermaster's depot has been opened in the Allen Block, on Queen street. Still another warehouse is required by the department.

Ioane was arrested yesterday and charged with highway robbery. The complaint alleges that he held up a Chinaman in Manoa Valley and robbed him of \$10.00.

One of McCandless' well boring outfits will return to the city by the Walaleale and will go to work next week on the Gear, Lansing & Co. tract, near Diamond Head.

Mr. D. J. Coleman and wife, Mr. Geo. W. Hayseiden, Mrs. M. B. Abbott, Mr. Geo. H. Dunn and family (wife and two children), all from Maui, are at the Queen hotel.

Commissioner of Agriculture Clark displays a fine specimen of corn in the ear grown on the plantation of G. S. Garnett, on the plantation of the Mokaiua Coffee Co., Maui.

The two-story brick addition to the store of Wing Wo Chan Co., on Nuuanu street is being erected. The improvement will occupy the vacant lot in front of the Irwin block.

The tables and benches used on the Executive building grounds for the entertainment of the Boys in Blue, will likely be transferred to Col. Barber for use of Camp McKinley.

Capt. Tyler and wife, St. Louis people visiting the islands for pleasure, leave by the Kinau for the volcano trip. The captain is one of the old-time solid citizens of his town.

The U. S. F. S. left port yesterday afternoon and will be absent a couple of days on target practice. Departure of the ship was delayed on account of the regatta, a courtesy which is deeply appreciated by all.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository carry just what you need in harness, whether it be heavy draft, light wagon, carriage or buggy. They state that their lines of harness are made by well known and reliable houses, who have a reputation to sustain.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AND

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

COPTIC SEPT. 24
CITY OF PEKING OCT. 8
GAELIC OCT. 18
CHINA OCT. 27
DORIC NOV. 5
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO NOV. 17
BELGIC NOV. 26
COPTIC DEC. 6

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

GAELIC SEPT. 23
AZTEC OCT. 1
DORIC OCT. 11
BELGIC NOV. 1
COPTIC NOV. 15
CITY OF PEKING NOV. 29
GAELIC DEC. 9
CHINA DEC. 20
DORIC DEC. 30

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide-spread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get in time, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x5x10. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x5x10. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Manoa Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Sept. 13 Tuesday.....Nov. 5
Tuesday.....Sept. 20 Tuesday.....Nov. 12
Tuesday.....Sept. 27 Tuesday.....Nov. 19
Tuesday.....Oct. 4 Tuesday.....Nov. 26
Tuesday.....Oct. 11 Tuesday.....Dec. 3
Tuesday.....Oct. 18 Tuesday.....Dec. 10
Tuesday.....Oct. 25 Tuesday.....Dec. 17
Tuesday.....Nov. 1 Tuesday.....Dec. 24

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Kawaihae, Kawaihae, Makana, Manoa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday.....Sept. 13 Sunday.....Nov. 13
Sunday.....Sept. 20 Sunday.....Nov. 20
Sunday.....Oct. 2 Sunday.....Nov. 27
Sunday.....Oct. 7 Sunday.....Dec. 4
Sunday.....Oct. 14 Sunday.....Dec. 11
Sunday.....Oct. 21 Sunday.....Dec. 18
Sunday.....Oct. 28 Sunday.....Dec. 25
Sunday.....Nov. 4

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kanihiki, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.
Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.
All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
E. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

HILO THE GREAT

News Items From the Ambitious Growing Town.

COFFEE PLANTERS ORGANIZED

Japanese Beetle—Earthquake—Matson Steamers—Knights of Pythias. Rental Houses Are Wanted.

THE BAD BEETLE.

Some precautions should be officially taken against the importation of the Japanese beetles in goods brought from Japan. A gentleman in town called the Tribune's attention to this, having himself observed large quantities of the beetles in boxes of importations opened at Japanese stores.—Tribune.

SLIGHT SHOCK.

A shock of earthquake, heavy enough to be interesting, but quite harmless, was felt in Hilo at ten minutes before twelve o'clock Thursday morning. Our volcanic "insides" seem too indolent of late to show their existence in any more violent form.—Tribune.

OLAA MAGNATES.

There were twenty-four charter members who signed the by-laws of the Olaa Coffee Planters' Association the other day. The list will be available to persons until the next meeting. The members decided to send six bags of coffee to the Hawaiian Commissioners that they may judge the quality of the Olaa product. The tax appeal case will not be pushed until the new laws are in operation.—Herald.

KNIGHTS FOR HILO.

A meeting to organize a local lodge of Knights of Pythias was held at the office of Little & Galbraith, Thursday evening. The meeting was largely attended and resulted in the organization of the lodge, a charter for which will be applied for. About seventy-five names are on the petition. J. L. Carter is temporary president, I. E. Ray, secretary, and Mr. Schroeder, treasurer. Knights of Pythias is one of the most excellent of secret societies and the establishment of a branch here is cause for congratulation.—Tribune.

MATSON STEAMER.

The long proposed steamer line between San Francisco and Hilo is now an assured fact, or as good as assured. The Matson people are to put on a three thousand ton steamer. The stock has been already fully subscribed and Captain Matson and Robert Young have gone East to purchase a suitable vessel. She will be brought around the Horn and be on the route early in the sugar season. Robert Young is quarter owner of the stock.—Tribune.

TIME TO BUILD.

With foot-sore travelers wandering hopelessly about our streets, looking for a place to lay their heads and lodge their families, and with many more expected in the near future, it would seem as if the Hilo citizen with building lots on his hand, occupied by nothing but Hilo grass and "dead marines," would set to work, build houses and rent them. Such a course could not fail to be advantageous from a financial point of view to the builder, beneficial to the town, and certainly a matter of convenience to the new comer. The speculative Hiloite, with a faith that would remove mountains, bought Puno and Villa Franca lots of the immortal Desky during the "Winter of our discontent." It is now time for him to make use of these lots, if he ever expects to get his money back.—Tribune.

OF LIFE ON MAUI.

Hawaiian Commercial Wharf is Now Completed.

MAUI, Sept. 17, 1898.—Monday afternoon, the 12th, the Makawao Teachers' Local Circle met at Makawao school house and elected the following officers for ensuing year:

W. C. Crook, president; Miss Zeigler, vice-president; and C. W. Baldwin, secretary, treasurer and librarian. Col. Parker's "Talks on Teaching" was one of the books adopted for study. There were 17 teachers present.

Sunday, the 12th, there was a wedding in the Makawao Catholic church, attended by more than 400 people. Antonio da Costa was united in marriage to Christina Gouveia (both of Hamakua), by Father James. There was a feast at the church after the ceremony.

Senator A. Hocking made a flying trip to Nahiku during the week. Things are looking favorable for an early beginning for the new plantation.

Mr. D. D. Baldwin has recently made surveys of lands below Puhukui and in the vicinity of Kihel. Rumor has it that this means another sugar estate.

Mr. Giffard, sugar-clerk of Hamakua plantation, is recovering from a severe attack of malaria at the plantation hospital.

The past three or four weeks the Japanese beetle has been making its appearance in Wailuku and is fast destroying all floral vegetation.

Monday, the 12th, the 4-mast schooner Golden Shore, Hamakua master, arrived in Kahului, 45 days from Newcastle. She brought 1,161 tons of coal for Haiku Sugar Co.

Today, the 17th, the brig Larline,

Melrose master arrived in Kahului. She has not as yet been entered at the Custom House.

The H. C. Co.'s wharf at Kahului is all complete, but lying in "inactive desuetude" awaiting legal development.

Weather: Heavy trades for most of the week.

Labor Contract Case.

Another labor contract case is to be brought to the Supreme Court here from Hilo. The District Judge on Hawaiian convicted a defendant of breaking contract. The appeal is on the ground that the contract is in violation of the fundamental law of the United States. The case will probably come up this week.

Mr. Irwin Sues.

Late yesterday afternoon W. G. Irwin entered suit against C. W. Macfarlane, C. R. Collins and Ah Kai for possession of a piece of land claimed by him back of Kapiolani Park at Waikeke. Plaintiff also claims damages for retention of the land in the sum of \$1,000.

ON LAST HEARING

Calendar for Sept. Term Supreme Court.

Nearly All Civil Matters—Corporations—From Outer Circuits. One Tax Case.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) This is the official calendar for the Supreme Court term, which will open next Monday:

Kohala Sugar Co. vs. J. Wight, water controversy from Kohala, Hawaii. Castle and Weaver for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou for defendant appellant.

Minister of Interior vs. Oahu Railway and Land Co., appeal from First Circuit Court. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs; Robertson, C. Brown, Smith and Creighton for defendants appellant.

H. M. Mist vs. S. M. W. Kewalo, ejectment, exceptions from First Circuit Court. Magoon and Silliman for plaintiff; Castle and Weaver for defendant appellant.

E. C. Hobron vs. Hikaalani Hobron, appeal. C. Brown for plaintiff appellant; Magoon and Weaver for defendant.

Hikaalani Hobron vs. E. C. Hobron, appeal. Magoon and Weaver for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant appellant.

F. L. Dorch vs. A. V. Gear, contract, appeal from First Circuit Court. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff appellant; Humphrey & Gear for defendant.

J. K. Sumner vs. R. W. Wilcox, et al., ejectment, appeal from First Circuit Court. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; Castle and Weaver for defendants appellant.

Guardianship of John K. Sumner, appeal from First Circuit Court. Kinney & Ballou for petitioner; Hartwell, Castle and Weaver for respondent appellant.

H. Zerbe vs. Republic of Hawaii, claim, original. Davis for plaintiff; Attorney General for respondent.

G. L. Edwards vs. Republic of Hawaii, writ of error. Davis for plaintiff in error; Attorney General for defendant in error.

Kahului Railroad Co. vs. Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., damages, appeal from First Circuit Court. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; Hartwell for defendant appellant.

N. Russell vs. Tax Assessor of Hawaii, appeal from Tax Appeal Court.

Tong On vs. Tai Kee, appeal from Fourth Circuit Court. Wilder, Wise and Wakefield for plaintiff; Little and Galbraith for defendant appellant.

G. K. Wilder vs. C. S. Bradford, appeal from Fourth Circuit Court. Wilder, Wise and Wakefield for plaintiff; Little and Galbraith for defendant appellant.

K. Kahoomana, et al., vs. V. A. Carvalho, ejectment, appeal from Fourth Circuit Court. Wilder, Wise and Wakefield for plaintiff; Little and Galbraith for defendant appellant.

POPS ARE EARLY. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention ended today after a stormy session, which culminated in a split over the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. The partisans of Marion Butler left the hall and held a separate conference, at which an address to the people was adopted. The other faction continued in session and named Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President.

TOTAL LOSSES. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A report from Constructor Capps at Manila, just received here, states that, aside from the small gunboats that have been raised and put into the service of Admiral Dewey, none of the Spanish ships of war engaged in the battle of Manila bay are likely to be raised.

BROWN POWDER. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Probably the Navy has fought its last war with black powder. Bids were opened today at the Navy Department for supplying the war ships with 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: The exodus of Spanish families and priests from Manila continues. They all feel that Spanish rule at Luzon is at an end.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heats the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

IT GOES AWAY

In a Few Years the Horn Fly is Absent.

FURTHER LETTERS ARE WRITTEN

Inquiry From a Kaula Man—Reply in a Leading Dairy Paper—Potes-sor Koebe.

ED. HOWARD'S DAIRYMAN.—Though addressing you from San Francisco, I belong to the Hawaiian Islands, now a part of the United States. Within the last four months, the Texas horn fly has made its appearance on the islands, and is doing untold damage to the stock interests there, and like all evils imported into the warm climate of the islands, without their natural enemies, or parasites, carry everything before them. The fly is there by the millions.

Remedies, such as tarring the animals, pouring on of kerosene oil, collecting the droppings and burning them, have been tried on the dairies to no avail, and these are remedies, which, if effectual locally, would not reach the stock at large on the ranges.

As this fly was imported from the States, and has not become the plague here that it has on the islands, I conclude that it must have natural enemies, that keep it in check, do you know what these enemies are?

I would consider it a great favor if you would write me by mail, as soon as you conveniently can, and give me all the information you have on the subject. I was recommended to write to you by H. H. Taylor, Esq., Manager of the D. O. Mills ranches, in California.

ALICE M. McBRIDE.

Wailuku, Hawaiian Islands. We have waived the rule, in this case, as to personal answers to correspondents, and written to Mr. McBride, as requested, although unable to offer him any substantial help. We have also written to the Department of Agriculture for the latest information, in regard to this pest, in connection with the government entomologists. Meanwhile, we suggest, as a temporary expedient, that if the cattle can have access to brushy spots on the ranges, or some artificial devices be erected to which they can go and rid themselves of these tormentors, there will be some relief.

On page 242 of the present volume of the Dairyman, we published a letter from the Hawaiian Islands, asking for advice and methods for destroying the horn fly. At the same time, we sent to the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C., requesting their aid. In return, they have sent the following letter. In view of the fact that the farmers of the middle west are complaining so bitterly of the ravages of this pest, it will be some comfort to know that it will probably rapidly decrease in numbers in the future, and lose its present place as a cattle torment.

Washington, July 20, 1898.

ED. HOWARD'S DAIRYMAN.—Your letter of the 19th instant, addressed to Major Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been referred to this office for reply. We know nothing in this country in the way of the Texas horn fly, except the application of repellent mixtures to cattle themselves, the treatment of dung and such other measures as you are doubtless familiar with through the newspapers and station bulletins. There is a host of small insects which feed upon the eggs and larvae of the horn fly, and other cow dung inhabiting Diptera, in this country. Just which of these are effective in reducing the numbers of the horn fly, has not been determined. I think it altogether likely that you have in Hawaii similar insects, and parasites, which will, before long, begin to reduce the numbers of the horn fly.

It has been our experience, in the United States, that for the first year, and, frequently, for the second year, also, after the appearance of the horn fly, it has been very numerous, and then gradually becomes less and less abundant, until now, in the Eastern States, where it is an injurious pest, it is a comparatively rare species. I see no reason why the same course will not be followed in your island. If, however, you wish to make an attempt to introduce parasitic insects, and predaceous insects, inhabiting cow dung, etc., you may apply to Koebe, the entomologist of the Hawaiian Government, in either in this country now, or will soon visit this country, and no better man can be found to do the work.

It is most interesting to learn that the Texas horn fly has been introduced into Hawaii. As you doubtless know, it was brought from Europe to this country for the first time, as late as 1882, and although in this country the trend of cattle travel is from the West toward the East, the fly advanced from the East toward the West at the rate of many hundreds of miles every year.

L. O. HOWARD, Entomologist.

WILL WRITE OF HAWAII.

Gen. King Says Material is Coming to Him.

General Charles King, Military Commander of the District of Hawaii, who is known to the English speaking world as "Author, Captain Charles King," is one of the busiest men in Honolulu today. All his time, including much that might be given up to social amusements and sight-seeing, is drawn upon by urgent military duties.

"No, I have done no literary work since my arrival in Honolulu," said the General last evening. "Ideas? Yes, I have lots of them, formed and to be formed, of Honolulu, that would, to my mind, weave beautifully into stories. I love Honolulu. It is a delightful place. I can appreciate Mark Twain's sentiments and can understand why Stevenson liked it so well."

"I shall write some of Honolulu, but not now. It will be neither straight fiction nor political. Further I cannot say, for I am myself, as yet, undecided. In the years to come I may write something touching the political situation as it now impresses me. Of course at the present time it would not be solidly to do so."

General King is a warm admirer of Robert Louis Stevenson, and regretted the untimely death of the famous Scotch writer. He regarded Stevenson as a master of English, a man of great power. Mark Twain is General King's ideal humorist. He places him ahead of Dickens, because he is modern and has a directness absent in the case of the English writer. He does not like Scott, although his father idolized him.

Stevenson limited Scott, General King places Stevenson above his Scotch Highland local and prototype.

Mrs. Woodward's Vocal Classes. Mrs. Woodward, ambitious elsewhere her intention of resuming her instruction in voice-building and the lighter branches of the vocal art. During last winter Mrs. Woodward took in New York an advanced course with Dudley Black, Dr. George, H. W. Greene and others, and was fortunate enough to secure some of the limited time, during his American trip, of the great artist and teacher, George Henschel. She has made a special study of interpretation and tone-coloring, and having studied with the greatest artists of America, feels thoroughly qualified to give instruction in these branches.

John Has a Fire.

The fire whistle about 9:30 last evening took the department to John F. Colburn's place on Kinau street. Mr. Colburn, waking up, found smoke in the house and located the fire in the wood box in the kitchen. He turned in the alarm and then put out the blaze with a few buckets of water.

LIKED AT ONCE

Good Impression is Made By the New Pastor.

Deliberate and Earnest Speaker. Pulpit Manner—No Notes Used. Master of Language.

(From Monday's Daily.) There were very large congregations at both services in Central Union church yesterday to greet the new pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid.

At the beginning in the morning it was announced again from the pulpit, as had been stated by Rev. Mr. Kincaid upon his arrival, that in all his addresses he would adhere to what he considered the proper and somewhat circumscribed lines of sermon making.

The addresses both morning and evening were strong and earnest and entirely serious, without any departure from the bounds of the scripture lesson introduced.

A good impression was made by the new man. He has a fine command of language, speaks at first with marked deliberation, then more rapidly as he proceeds. His gestures are few and strictly by way of emphasis. His pulpit manner is not exactly conventional or severe, but is rather careful. He must be a very rapid and certainly is a clear thinker. He uses no notes and is not at all lost for a word or a figure. On both occasions yesterday his illustrations outside the Bible were few indeed.

In the evening the sermon was on the life of Jacob, showing the man had done much evil, had striven for the good, had accomplished much in the way of character building and had consequently won the victory. There was fine analysis by the speaker of the motives of men and of the balance of the actions of the average life.

The climax or peroration of the evening discourse was a quietly eloquent tribute to love of home as one of the characteristics of true and God-fearing men.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid, it may readily be observed, is a man ripe in the knowledge of any subject he may take up in the pulpit. He is never wanting for a reference to the Bible and in making parallels shows familiarity with the best literature. He has a decided directness of utterance and declaration. His discourse is almost wholly impersonal. The new pastor does not give a long sermon. He speaks little more than half an hour.

There was special music for both services yesterday.

QUICKLY AMERICANIZED.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—There have been several labor strikes here, the demand being for excessive wages. Because the American authorities in the early exigencies of the situation here agreed to the extravagant demands of the laborers, it has been difficult to return to an equitable basis. One of these strikes caused the suspension of traffic on the tramways of Manila for three days.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE Greatest Mail Order House in the World. MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY, 111 to 120 Michigan Ave.

WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 800 pages (16 by 11 inches), 14,000 illustrations, 60,000 dependable quotations, and Twenty Million Dollars devoted to extensive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz: FURNITURE, HOME DECORATIONS, TRAVELING BAGS AND CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS on every subject, PHOTOGRAPHY, BATTERIES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GROCERIES, HAWAIIAN CARPETS, RUGS, GOODS, WALL PAPER, and HAWAIIAN SUPPLIES.

Any one or all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," and in your request, please give your address, friends and relatives to be sent, and list of goods desired, and we will send you a copy of our latest catalogue free of charge.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded. Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A., 111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

UNCLE SAM

It is said, will take more care in providing room, comfort and good feed for the horses, he will send to the Philippines than he does for the privates. This is because they cannot take care of themselves. A good horse is faithful to you and you should be faithful to him, by giving him good, wholesome food, regularly.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE. That the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 16, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. A liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when it is exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE IN Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The genuine "ale of this Remedy" has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/6, 2s. 1/6, and 5s. 1/6, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. & C.

Having Secured the services of the

Talented Australian Artist Mr. Frank McComas

We take pleasure in announcing our ability to execute in a highly artistic manner any commissions we may receive, where the skill of an original designer and a clever artist are combined.

Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work, Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

Landscapes or special character pictures in Water Color or Oils. In fact anything in the line of highly artistic designing or pictorial work, we are now prepared to do.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior. Single bottle, 35 cents. Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

September 1, 1898.

The Perfect Plows

In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large Sulky Plows to the smallest Rice Plows. But it is on our Plantation Breaking and Double Mold Board Plows that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the Islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

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COUNCIL OF THREE

Government of District of Columbia, U. S. A.

BUILDING UP OF SYSTEM

Selection of Commissioners—Non-Partisan Body—Manifold Duties of the Board.

(Washington Star).

It is surprising how little acquainted the people of the District are with their municipal government, both as to its personnel and as to its many and various departments. So limited indeed, is this acquaintance that it would appear that most persons do not even know just where the District building, the official home of their municipal officers, is situated. And, when they have occasion to call there, it is remarkable how utterly at sea they are as to which official it is necessary for them to see in order to accomplish the purpose of their calls. Most people, it would appear, have a vague idea that the District is governed by three Commissioners, and that is about all. But as to the duties of the Commissioners, how divided, how performed, no well-settled idea seems to be possessed by a large number of the residents of the District.

The official home of the District government is in the six-story brick building known as 464 Louisiana avenue, and there the three men known as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia officially have their home, together with a majority of the subordinate officials of the District. From 1802 until 1871 the government of the District was that of the ordinary municipal character, with its mayor and board of aldermen and common council. But in 1871 Congress, which has exclusive jurisdiction over the District, established what is known as a territorial form of government, so called because it resembled in its general features that provided for the territories of the United States, the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown being abolished, together with the levy court. This territorial form of government was abolished by Congress through an act approved June 20, 1874, the President of the United States being authorized and directed, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission composed of three persons selected from among the residents of the District, authorized to detail an officer of the engineer corps of the United States army, who, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Commissioners, was to perform the duties formerly performed by the chief engineer of the board of public works, he to appoint three assistants from civil life.

This what was known as the temporary form of government of the District, and continued until Congress, by the act of June 11, 1878, established what is known as the permanent form of government, and that is with some changes, the government of the District as it exists today. The board of Commissioners was continued by the act of 1878 with this provision: Two of the Commissioners to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from civil life, the third Commissioner to be an officer detailed by the President from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the United States army. The President was also authorized to detail three army engineer officers of junior rank to the Engineer Commissioner as his assistants. In the appointment of the civil Commissioners the President was and is yet required to select them from those citizens of the United States who at the time of their selection were actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment and having during that period claimed residence nowhere else. They are appointed for a term of three years; but, contrary to an impression which appears to widely prevail, the President is not required to select as civil Commissioners men of different political faith. Nevertheless, it has come to be an unwritten rule that one of the Commissioners appointed from civil life shall be of one of the great political parties and the other from the other great party, the idea being to make the District government as free from political bias as possible.

Under the latest assignment of the business and offices of the District government Commissioner Wright has immediate supervision of the following departments: Inspection of boilers, chimney sweeping, inspection of coal, ex-officio trustee of Columbia Hospital for Women, coroner and assistant coroner, board of dental examiners, druggists to the poor, excise board, fire department, inspection of flour, inspection of food, collection and disposal of garbage, hack stands, harbor master, hay scales, health office, insurance companies, liquor licenses, inspection of lumber, markets, including Hay Market square; board of medical examiners, care of municipal building, transportation of paupers, physicians to the poor, commissioners of pharmacy, police, disposal of police rewards, poundmaster, board of control of Rock Creek Park, sealer of weights and measures, board of examiners of steam engineers, surgeons of police and fire departments, veterinary surgeons, telegraph and telephone service, inspection and measuring of wood.

Commissioner Ross: Almshouse, Asylum Hospital, Washington; assessments of general taxes and special assessments other than water assessments and rents; assessor; assistant assessors, board of; attorney's office;

attorney, special assistant, auditor's office, holding back claims vs. the District of Columbia; charities, supervision of; charitable and religious institutions receiving aid from the District government; collector of taxes; disbursing officer; dog tags; insurance companies; inspection of liquor; public houses, other than saloons; manager and inspector of spectacles; municipal building; property clerk; public schools; public schools; board of trustees of; reform school (boys); trustee of; Rock Creek Park; board of control; president of; sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues and alleys; tax sales; workhouse.

Commissioner Beach: Asphalt and cements; inspector of; bridges; engineer of; buildings; inspector of; chief clerk; engineer department; computing engineer; conduits, contracts, preparation and record of; electrical engineer; elevators; inspector of; fire escapes; gas and meters; inspector of; highway extension plans; lamps; superintendent of; lighting; street, gas and electric; parking commission; parking; supervision of; plumbing; inspector of; plumbers; examination of; property; superintendent of; river front; roads; superintendent of; Rock Creek Park commission; Rock Creek Park, board of control; sewers; superintendent of; sidewalks; stables; engineer department; street railways; supervision of; streets; superintendent of; subdivision of land; surveyor; telegraph and telephone lines; trees; water department; chief clerk and registrar; water department; superintendent of wharves.

The President selects the local judiciary, even to the police court judges, the justices of the peace and the notaries public; he names the recorder of deeds, the registrar of wills, the postmaster and the marshal. Minor appointments are made by the Commissioners and subordinates.

A BRITAIN'S EYES

London Writer's Graphic Description of El Caney.

Moving on in a Storm of Shells—Up Against Machine Guns—A Block-house.

One of the London correspondents who was fortunate enough to see the splendid storming of El Caney, the Balacava of Cuba, writes:

"When afternoon came I lost exact count of time—there was still a jumble of volleys over by Caney. But in front our men were away out of sight behind a ridge far ahead. Beyond there arose a long, steepish ascent crowned by the blockhouse upon which the artillery had opened fire in the morning. Suddenly, as we looked through our glasses, we saw a little black ant going scrambling quickly up this hill, and an inch or two behind him a ragged line of other little ants, and then another line of ants at another part of the hill, and then another, until it seemed as if somebody had dug a stick into a great ant's nest down in the valley, and all the ants were scrambling away up hill. Then the volleys began to fall more furiously than before, from the right beyond the top of the ridge burst upon the ants a terrific fire of shrapnel from the blockhouse in front of them machine guns sounded their continuous rattle. But the ants swept up the hill. They seemed to us to thicken out as they went forward; but they still went forward. It was incredible, but it was grand. The boys were storming the hill. The military authorities were now surprised. They were not surprised at these splendid athletic dare devils of ours doing it. But that a military commander should allow a fortified and entrenched position to be assailed by an infantry charge up the side of a long exposed hill, swept by a terrific artillery fire, frightened them, not so much by its audacity as by its terrible cost in human life.

As they neared the top the different lines came nearer together. One moment they went a little more slowly; then they nearly stopped; then they went on again faster than ever, and then all of us sitting there on the top of the battery cried with excitement. For the ants were scrambling all round the blockhouse on the ridge, and in a moment or two we saw them inside it. But then our hearts swelled up into our throats, for a fearful fire came from somewhere to the right of it and poured into the left side of it. Then we saw the ants come scrambling down the hill again. They had taken a position which they had not the force to hold. But a moment or two and up they scrambled again, more of them, and more quickly than before, and up the other face of the hill to the left went other lines, and the ridge was taken, and the blockhouse was ours, and the trenches were full of dead Spaniards.

TWENTY MILLIONS.

Maj. Walsh's Estimate on Klondike Production.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Before his departure for Chicago this afternoon, Major J. M. Walsh, the Canadian Government's Yukon Commissioner, stationed at Dawson City, made the following statement relative to the Klondike gold output:

Not including the \$3,000,000 carried over from last year, the Klondike clean-up for this spring or summer of 1898 will reach about \$11,000,000. Up to August 4th, when I quit the district, \$8,500,000 had been taken out and \$3,000,000 or more still remained on the dump owing to the scarcity of water for sluicing purposes. Before the close of September this gold, too, will have been taken from the ground. I have no hesitancy in saying that the output next year will be \$20,000,000 and the clean-up will increase year by year.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

AND THIS IN 1899

Massacre Worse Than Those Known in Armenia.

KILLING OF 800 IN SIAM

A Frightful Butchery—Mountaineers Who Refused to Pay Taxes—An Execution.

The State Press from points the following account of a recent still sadder massacre of women and children by Siamese troops:

The unprovoked Tach must look to his laurels for the deeds which have taken place in Battambang, prove that the Siamese are running him close. Our readers need not be reminded that an account of the Cambodian mountaineers refusing to submit any longer to the oppression of Siamese officials and to pay the Cambodian tribute, the Governor of Battambang, ordered an expedition against them. It is clear that he did not do so in an aimless responsibility, for the case which he sought to collect from them were to go into the King of Siam's coffers. The latest dispatch of our correspondent reads as follows:

"After the failure of the first expedition, the Governor, acting under instructions from the Siamese Government, prepared a second expedition. He collected together the most reckless and abandoned characters of the district, and putting himself at their head, marched rapidly and with as much secrecy as possible on the Cambodian encampment. The Siamese occupied a strong position, but with the usual carelessness of their race, they were sleeping when the Siamese arrived and there was no one to warn. Many of the able-bodied men were absent, trying to bring down some game which might satisfy their empty stomachs for the day, and the greater number of those in camp were women, children and youths. Among the lot there were only six or seven who had guns; the rest were unarmed. When the Governor of Battambang and his 500 outposts surprised the camp there was hardly any attempt at resistance. A gallant Cambodian had killed two Siamese who had attacked a girl, but he was immediately cut down, and no one else made any resistance. Then began one of the most frightful butcheries of modern times. The Governor and his valiant son threw themselves on the women and children and cut them down with savage ferocity.

"The Siamese retained the muzzles of their guns down the women's throats and then discharged them, their empty muzzles with deadly cruelty they were decapitated and their heads stuck on pikes which were planted in the ground. The quivering mass of severed limbs and mutilated trunks which had a few moments before been human beings, after accomplishing this good day's work the Governor and his accomplices held a baricade.

"The war is now at an end, a war-like and independent people have been practically exterminated; the remnant have fled over the border into French territory; but the main object of the expedition has not been collected, and it never shall be, for the country is now a desert. If the King wants money for his harem or for his advisers he must look for it in a wide area where the hills of Cambodia have gone to a better world.

"A correspondent who has traveled throughout the country which has been the theater of these Siamese butcheries declares that what was once a rich district is now practically a desert. All the villages in the hills are abandoned; some of them have been sacked and the inhabitants murdered; and not a single man is left in a wide area save the dogs and some of the domestic animals of the inhabitants. The Siamese have showed no mercy to man or beast, and they determined on slaughtering every Cambodian, man, woman and child, and they have succeeded in a merciful.

WHO SAYS SO?

(From Sydney Morning Herald.)

Who told you so?
Neighbor So-and-so.
Oh, well, that's all right.
Testimony differs, doesn't it?
The more some people say
The less faith we have.
But the right man's word
Is taken at once.
That's the difference.
Sydney people want Sydney reference.
Particularly in matters of health.
We tell you Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure.
But we are the makers of them.
"Who says so?" counts here, doesn't it?
Sydney people say so.
And we give you their addresses.
Perhaps you may know them.
Mr. Geo. H. Griffin is connected with the Denison House Drapery Co., of George Street, this city. He says:
"For some years I have endured a severe backache, a result of disordered kidneys. The pain was more pronounced when I was engaged in work which necessitated my stooping down. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills afforded me great relief, and I can strongly recommend them to kidney sufferers."

Your lungs supply air to your blood.
Your heart pumps it all over your body.
Your kidneys filter it.
You would die if any of these three great organs stopped their work.
But if any one is more important than the others, it is the kidneys.
If your heart is the cause of one disease, your kidneys are the cause of twenty.

Treating the kidneys is a great help in some lung and heart diseases.
But treating your lungs or heart will never benefit your kidneys.
When you feel dull, ambitious, dizzy, tired, nervous, have pain in your back, headache, chilly sensations, evil forebodings, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, when you are losing flesh and sleep, you may be sure you have kidney trouble.

DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills are for sale at all dealers, for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salt. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods
Just Received by..

HOLLISTER & CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For
The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders,

and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1800. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £2,500,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LONDON, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO., LIFE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MAGEBURG INSURANCE CO., LIFE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

COTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here; and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£11,558,000.
1-Authorized Capital-£5,000,000 £ 5 0 0
Subscribed - 2,750,000 2 7 5 0
Paid up Capital - 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds - 2,450,000 2 4 5 0
3-Life and Annuity Funds - 10,127,500 10 1 2 7 5 0
£13,585,500 13 5 8 5 5 0
Revenue Fire Branch - 1,551,277 1 5 5
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,528,611 1 0 0
£3,079,888 3 0 7 9 8 8 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOK IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

LONG BOAT RACE

Equal Trips of Schooners
Muriel and Honoipuu.

Finish Will Be From Honolulu to
San Francisco—First Leg
Goes to Muriel.

A San Francisco dispatch contains the following interesting account of a coming race around the Pacific by two schooners, one of which is in the island trade and the other will be:

"Two of the handsomest and fastest four-masted American schooners afloat are now engaged in an interesting ocean race. They left San Francisco within twenty-four hours of each other and are to load lumber at Tacoma for Sydney, N. S. W. From Australia they are to take coal to Hawaii, and from Honolulu will bring sugar to San Francisco. Both vessels are owned by Hind, Ralph & Co. of this city, and the captain of the losing vessel is to pay for a champagne dinner for the employees of the firm on the return of his vessel to San Francisco."

The schooners are the Muriel and Honoipuu. They are as alike as two peas, their measurement being 483.17 tons net burden, 162 feet long, 36.8 feet broad and 11.85 feet deep. The only difference is that of age, the Muriel having been launched in 1895 and the Honoipuu being on her maiden voyage. So far the Muriel has had the best of the race, as she went to Puget Sound in 12 days, while the Honoipuu took 15 days. This result was not a fair test and was expected, as the Muriel went up in ballast and the Honoipuu was deeply loaded. Capt. Olson, of the Honoipuu, has yet to know what his vessel can do, while Capt. Carlsen knows all the good and bad points of the Muriel. Nevertheless Capt. Olson has every confidence in his vessel and was willing to gamble that he will be first back to San Francisco."

WHARF AND WAVE.

Good weather all over Kauai.
Nineteen deep water sailing vessels in port.
The schooner Pioneer is discharging lumber at Kailua.

The United States transport Senator is at Emma's wharf.
The collier Wilna discharged coal into the steamer Kauai yesterday for Lahaina plantation.

The steamer Mauna Loa will discharge sugar into the barkentine S. N. Castle at Oceanic wharf Monday.
The bark Colusa leaves Thursday for Port Townsend. She will load Puget Sound lumber for Australia.

The bark Mohican commenced discharging a general cargo from San Francisco at Brewer's wharf yesterday.
The bark Iolani is at Brewer's wharf, after a fine voyage from New York. She will proceed from here to Hongkong.

The barkentine Planter is expected to return from Laysan Island this week. She is thirty days out from this port today.

The four-masted barkentine Addenda, with brimstone, from Japan, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon and will discharge at the railway wharf.

Capt. Clark, wharfinger at Oceanic dock, cleaned up that place yesterday from all the freight that has been piled there during the past week from the Australia.

The bark Albert will discharge machinery for Oahu plantation at the railway wharf tomorrow and commence to load sugar for San Francisco about next Saturday.

The steamer Waialeale, from Laie last evening, brought in a well boring outfit. Capt. Mosher reports fine weather at Kahuku and Punaluu with some rain squalls.

The bark Archer and brigantine W. G. Irwin are due from San Francisco this week. The Archer may bring late news if she arrives before the United States steamer Bennington.

The island steamers sailing today are the Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, the Mauna Loa's sailing for Kona and Kau ports has been postponed until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Purser Mort Tuff, of the Kona-Kau steamer Mauna Loa, in from Kailua yesterday noon, reports rough weather the entire trip. Plenty of rain during the past week has fallen in Kau.

The steamer Kinau, with produce from Hawaii ports, a deck load of cattle and 25 cabin and 62 deck passengers, docked at Wilder's wharf on her new schedule time yesterday morning.

A basket of coal fell off one of the platforms of the collier General Gordon at new Fort street wharf yesterday morning, striking a sailor on the head and shoulders, bruising but not seriously injuring him.

The bark S. C. Allen crossed the judges' line on the regatta course in the harbor at 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon. The aquatic sports were on as the bark sped past. She had a full load of sugar for San Francisco.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia steamed outside for target practice at 3:45 yesterday afternoon. Her course was directed to westward and she disappeared around Barber's Point, bound for a circuit of this island, after which she will probably anchor off Lahaina for gun work.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 18.
Hilo, 10. Island, McClure, 129 days from New York; 1,000 tons mds. mds. 500 tons in transit; C. Brewer & Co.
Rmr. Mauna Loa, 13 hrs. from Waimanalo.
Rmr. Mauna Loa, 13 hrs. from Waimanalo.
Am. bk. Mohican, 28 days from San Francisco, 1,400 tons mds. 15 head live stock, to Castle & Cooke.
Rmr. J. A. Cummins, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.
Schr. Rob Roy, 24 hrs. from Kohala.
Schr. Waialeale, 5 hrs. from Laie.

Saturday, September 17.
Schr. Lady, 15 hrs. from Kailua.
Schr. Lehua, 12 hrs. from Kailua.
Schr. Mikahala, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.
Schr. Iwa, 14 hrs. from Makena.
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, 15 days from San Francisco, 1,400 tons mds. 3 horses, H. Hackfeld & Co.

Sunday, September 18.
Schr. James Makee, 13 hrs. from Kailua.
Schr. Concord, 12 hrs. from Kailua.
Schr. Kinau, 30 hrs. from Hilo.
Schr. Kauai, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.
Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili.
Schr. Claudine, 14 hrs. from Kahului.
U. S. Transport Senator, Patterson, 25 days from Manila.

Monday, September 19.
Am. ship J. B. Brown, Maden, 24 days from Nainamo, 2,400 tons coal to M. S. Gribaum & Co.
Am. bkine, Addenda, Delano, 37 days from Hakodate, 1,007 tons brimstone, to Pacific Fertilizer Works.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 16.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Honolulu.
Schr. Noeau, Pederson, Eleke.

Saturday, September 18.
Bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.

Sunday, September 19.
Bktne. Wrestler, Nielson, Royal Roads in ballast.

Monday, September 19.
Schr. Waialeale, Mosher, Kahuku.
Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, Hanalei.

Schr. Maui, Freeman, windward Hawaii ports.
Schr. Lehua, Bennet, Molokai and Lanai.

U. S. F. S. Philadelphia, Wadleigh, for a cruise.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Hilo—Arrived, Sept. 6, schooner Metha, Rice, 23 days from Hogueham, with lumber.

Sailed—Sept. 6, bark Annie Johnson, for San Francisco with sugar.

Kahului—Arrived, Sept. 12, schr. Golden Shore, from Newcastle; Sept. 17, brig Lurline, from San Francisco.

RECEIPTS ISLAND PRODUCE.

From Kona and Kau, per smr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 16, 4,899 bags H. A. Co. Sugar, C. Brewer & Co.; 3,200 bags (H) sugar, W. G. Irwin & Co.; 30 head Greenwell ranch cattle, Metropolitan Meat Co.; 36 hogs, 139 bags coffee.

RECEIPTS ISLAND PRODUCE.

From Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, Sept. 18, 214 bags potatoes, 186 bags corn, 29 hogs, 27 head cattle, 152 pkgs. sundries.

From Waimanalo, per smr. Mikahala, Sept. 17, 614 sks. paddy.

From Kauai, per smr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 18, 149 head Nilbau sheep, H. Waterhouse, 21 bbls. hides, H. Hackfeld.

From Hilo and way ports, per smr. Kinau, Sept. 18, 340 sks. spuds, 175 sks. corn, 25 head cattle, 10 hogs, 2 horses, 7 bbls. hides, 130 pkgs. sundries.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Am. bk. C. F. Sargent, Haskill, Nainamo, August 3.

Br. sh. Vincent, Brice, Newcastle, Aug. 13.

Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, Newcastle, Aug. 14.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, San Francisco, August 20.

Br. bk. General Gordon, Worrall, Newcastle, Aug. 27.

Am. bk. Harvester, Beck, Newcastle, Aug. 28.

Am. bk. Wilna, Slater, Nainamo, September 5.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, Aug. 26.

Am. ship John A. Briggs, Balch, Newcastle, Sept. 8.

Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Wuhmann, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Schr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Seattle, Sept. 10.

Am. sh. Isaac Reed, Watt, Baltimore, Sept. 14.

Schr. Chas. E. Falk, Anderson, Eureka, Sept. 14.

Ch. ship Star of Italy, Western, Newcastle, Sept. 14.

Haw. bk. Island, McClure, New York, Sept. 16.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, Sept. 16.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, Sept. 17.

U. S. Troopship Senator, Patterson, Manila, Sept. 19.

Am. bkine. Addenda, Delano, Hakodate, Sept. 19.

Am. ship J. B. Brown, Maden, Nainamo, Sept. 19.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Honolulu, per smr. Maui, Sept. 18—Mrs. H. Goss, J. Watt.
From Kona and Kau, per smr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 16—Col. Gordon and wife, A. Leaser, James Whitely, Miss Lina, L. Paahau, Miss Nellie, Foster, W. A. Greenwell, Ah Choy, John Ganser, Jr., J. D. Paris, Jr., Mrs. G. Clark and six children, J. Scott, G. P. Mulvaney, C. W. Dickey, E. A. Mott-Smith, A. P. Boller, Lam Tol, Mrs. Mary Dias and son, O. Robinson and wife, Fred Carter.

From San Francisco, per bark Mohican, Sept. 18—Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Smith, Miss Maud Stapleton, A. P. Heise, R. Allison, wife and two children.
From Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, Sept. 18—H. A. Baldwin, wife, infant and servant, D. Conway, A. Hocking, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss Dickey, Miss C. Mossman, V. J. Coleman and wife, Mrs. Young and child, C. E. Lake, H. Howell, Geo. Cooper, Awana, Rev. S. Kapu, Mrs. L. Akana, D. Kahaleliu, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. L. LaPierre, W. H. G. Arneemann, Mrs. Barker, D. H. Kahaleliu, Geo. Dunn, wife and two children.

From Hilo and way ports, per smr. Kinau, Sept. 18—John Farquhar, W. S. Wise, F. Waidron, Mrs. G. H. Rutman, H. R. Hitechock, wife and three children, C. H. Brown, D. Lycurgas, Miss E. Foley, C. S. Smith, Mrs. Senkawa, Col. G. F. Little, Gee Kul, Kong Chong, Miss Bell, Mrs. Miss Annie Hall, Master Willie Hall, Mrs. Geo. F. Renton, T. W. Gay, Geo. J. Campbell, Mrs. Woolfenden, W. H. Cornwell.

From Nawiliwili, per smr. W. G. Hall, Sept. 18—C. Gay, L. Kahabuan, Miss E. Hulu, Mr. Piller, wife and six children, W. Berlowitz, Miss Hart, Miss King, J. L. Kauloukou, Chas. Dement, Judge Peterson, E. B. McClanahan, Miss Graus, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr.

From Kauai, per smr. Mikahala, Sept. 17—L. A. Sheldon.

From San Francisco, per bark Albert, Sept. 17—Mrs. Leonard and son, Geo. Robertson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Butler, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Tuttle, Miss D. Sweet, Mr. Dismore.

From Kauai, per smr. James Makee, Sept. 18—Geo. H. Fairchild.

Departed.

For Kauai, per smr. Mikahala, Sept. 19—Miss Smith, Miss Mossman.

For Kauai, per smr. Maui, Sept. 19—G. H. Chiles.

For Molokai ports, per smr. Lehua, Sept. 19—Pukoo, Mrs. Wolfenden, J. F. Brown, A. M. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss E. Foley, Kaunakakai, A. W. Carter, Halawa, Dan McCriston, S. M. Kanakani.

Frank Jolliver Dead.

Frank J. Jolliver, for twenty-two years keeper of the Half-way House in Nuuanu Valley, died Saturday morning at a widow. Jolliver was well known to all Honolulu and to most tourists visiting the Pali.

DIED.

McKEAN—At Paauhau, Hawaii, on August 26, 1898, Edwin Kirk, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McKean, aged 9 years. Bright's disease.

WRIGHT—At Waimae, Kauai, Sept. 17, 1898, to the wife of Walter Wright, a daughter.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

	BAROM.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND.	SEA.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.	Direction	Force
Sept. 18	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
19	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
20	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
21	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
22	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
23	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
24	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
25	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
26	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
27	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
28	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
29	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2
30	30.07	29.99	86	SE	1-2

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Sept. 18	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
19	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
20	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
21	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
22	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
23	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
24	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
25	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
26	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
27	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
28	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
29	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00
30	6:00	1:30	6:00	6:00	6:00	6:00

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,

San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SUGAR BEET CARE

Operations of a New York
Company This Year.

Every Encouragement Given the
Farmers—A Large Output Ex-
pected—Seeds—Prices.

The factory of the Binghamton, N. Y. Beet-Sugar Company is located at what is now known as Sugar Station, three miles east of the center of Binghamton, N. Y., or about one mile east of the city limits of the D. L. & W. R. R. and the Susquehanna river. The N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. runs just across the river from the factory and also connects with the D. L. & W. at Binghamton, as does the Delaware & Hudson, so that the railroad facilities are all that could be desired. The company occupies twenty acres of land, ten of which was presented to it by the president, Mr. Julius E. Rogers.

The plant will be run during the season day and night, Sundays excepted, with a capacity of from 250 to 300 tons of beets, or 25 to 30 tons of refined sugar per day of 24 hours. This is twice the capacity of the only other sugar factory in the State, the one at Rome, which was built last year. Mr. Van Nieuwenhuysen, formerly of Belgium, who put up the Rome factory and managed it so successfully last year, has entire charge of the construction here, and will superintend the running of the factory this season.

The farmers in this section are raising over two thousand acres of beets this summer, nearly all of which were in fine growing condition in July, having been cultivated, thinned, and kept free from weeds. The contracts run all the way from 50 acres to half an acre, but as the number of farmers is about 1,100, the average shows nearly two acres for each, although there are a great many raising one acre this year to try the crop before going into it extensively. The seed was imported from France and Germany by the company, and is of two varieties, the Villmorin and the Kleinwanzlebener, both being white varieties. The price agreed upon for the beets this year is \$5 per ton, f. o. b., where grown, the company paying freight. This is considerable more than is paid by some of the western factories.

The soil and climate are well adapted to the raising of sugar beets, there being much land composed of a deep loam which is readily penetrated by the beet, making a long, smooth root. Most of the farmers raise berries, onions, cabbages, carrots and other vegetables for market, as the soil is adapted to these crops, and for the beet, which is an improved root, and is able to care for the beets more intelligently than others would who have no experience in raising small fruits and vegetables.

The company has sent agents through the country twice, instructing and advising the farmers, making a written report of the condition of each field, so that the company now has a record of every acre of beet, showing kind of soil, the method of preparing the same, variety of seed used, time of planting, kind and amount of fertilizer used, and care taken of the crop. Also the previous condition of the land, and the name of the crop raised last year.

The agents will go all over the ground again later on, showing the farmers how to dig and top the beets, and make another report of the condition of the crop and the apparent effect of the weather, etc. From these reports it is expected that the company will be able to determine the kind of soil, method of cultivation and kind of fertilizer best adapted for producing beets rich in sugar as well as giving a large tonnage per acre. These reports will give an accurate history of every piece of beets grown for the company this year, and will certainly enable them to give valuable information to the farmers for next year's crop. The present report shows over 80 per cent of the fields to have an excellent stand of beets, the other 20 per cent being rather below an average, owing to various causes and errors which could be remedied another season.

COURT LANGUAGE.

A Hawaiian Who Says—English
Should Be Used.

MR. EDITOR:—It would not be amiss now, while the Hawaiian Commission is in session to have a movement agitated and memorials presented for the better conduct of our judiciary system, especially with regard to the method of trial and the keeping of official records in many of our District Courts. Hawaii has gone too far in the progress of civilization to have her machinery of justice and liberty hampered by a small minority yet clinging to a dying language, such as the Hawaiian.

Fully ninety per cent of the aborigines and their descendants speak and understand the English language and to subject the people any longer to the mercy of a magistrate whose speech, method of trial and records are in a language formed and conceived in a feudal age, conveying the idea with the natives of the divine supremacy of Kings is a big error. This is an infringement upon the rights and the liberties of the people in a now free country for the very language which the magistrate uses prevents him from fully realizing the broader and fuller sense and spirit of true republicanism, equality and justice.

To be sure a judge who understands both languages would be preferable for

many of our country districts under all circumstances, while the native Hawaiian still exists, yet every all trials in the District Courts, where most cases arising under our statutes seldom pass beyond, held in English, it would in a measure ameliorate the misunderstandings and partially often displayed by the court officers and ensure a more satisfactory trial, as well as giving a majority of citizens the knowledge and feeling that justice will be more impartially meted out as law and decorum demand to be in a Hawaiian.

F. W. BECKLEY,
Hilo, Hawaii, September, 1898.

Waialua Agent.
Archib Mahaula, the tax assessor and collector at Waialua and a young Hawaiian well known in Honolulu, has been appointed agent at Waialua for the Oahu Railway. "Arch" is a bright man who is certain to give satisfaction to his employers. Everyone on the island, almost, knows the young man and he is well liked everywhere. The selection is one of the best the railway people have ever made in organizing their enterprising and efficient force. Mr. Mahaula was at one time in the police service in Honolulu.

A Dead Soldier.
Walter Johnson, aged 37, private in Battery A, first battalion, California Heavy Artillery, died at the United States military hospital Saturday and was buried from St. Andrew's Cathedral in Nuuanu cemetery Sunday afternoon. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. The First New York Chaplain conducted the services. Pall bearers and firing party were from the various companies at Camp Otis.

RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1898.
From Reports to Weather Bureau.
STATIONS. ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1898.		
From Reports to Weather Bureau.		
STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	6.83
Hilo (town)	100	6.88
Kaunama	1250	11.10
Peepeeke	100	7.07
Honolulu	300	7.62
Honolulu	950	.....
Honolulu	290	.....
Honolulu .....	.....	.....
Laupahoehoe	10	7.97
Oakala	400	5.27
Kukui	250	2.99
Paauilo	750	3.78
Paauhau	300	1.77
Paauhau	1200	4.22
Honokaa	425	2.26
Honokaa	1900	5.53
Kukuihale	700	2.36
Niuli	200	3.17
Kohala, (Ostrom)	350	4.06
Kohala Mission	585	3.65
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	4.13
Awini Ranch	1100	5.97
Waimea	2720	2.88
Kailua	950	4.98
Lanikai	1540	.....
Kalaheke	1580	10.04
Kalahiki	800	.....
Kalahiki	1200	.....
Nalehu	650	1.37
Nalehu	1350	2.11
Nalehu	1725	4.31
Honouapo	15	0.48
Hilea	310	0.07
Pahala .....	.....	1.96
Maunaloa	700	3.66
Olas (Maunaloa)	1650	1.903
Pohakulo	2000	.....
Waikaehe	750	.....
Kapoho	110	4.12
Poholiki	10	5.06
Kamali	650	.....
Kalapana	8	.....